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FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,460—New Series.
BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1895.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
Price 8 Annas.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	23rd Aug.
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	30th "
B.I. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	13th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5152	R. F. Briscoe	21st Sept.
B.V.I. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th "
B.I. COROMANDEL	4499	W. L. Brown	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gadd	19th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
B.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

21st August
4th September
18th September

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th July, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. R. RUBATTINO .... 19th Sept. 1895

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

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1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

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BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.

For Freight and Passage, &c., Apply to

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July [illegible], 1895.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

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IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Sep.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	9th Sep.
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
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STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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Including Wine or Beer Supplied at Meals.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA.	V. Gherzmann	3,042	350	21st August.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.

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C. ZANELLA,
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

For further particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent,
Messageries Maritimes Co.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
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BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th August, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 22nd August, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 22nd August, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 24th August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 22nd August, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Mozambique, Quillimane, Chinde, Beira and Inhambane.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th August, 1895.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
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PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
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DECK CHAIRS.
With and without Leg Rests.

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COTTAGE PIANOS.
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TRAVELLING BATH TUBS.

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ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
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Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

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ONE Needle in 17 years. A Wonder of the day! Mrs. J. E. Wass, of Rotherham, Yorkshire, says:—It is now 17 years since I bought one SINGER SEWING MACHINE. It has almost been in constant use. I have never needed a man to it yet, and only broken one needle since I got it."—SINGER COMPANY BOMBAY.

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IMPORTERS OF
ALCOCK'S
CELEBRATED FISHING TACKLE.
RODS, LINES, REELS.
ARTIFICIAL BAITS. FISH HOOKS.
SALMON AND TROUT FLIES.
ACCESSORIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

GUNS, RIFLES, AMMUNITION,
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MASONIC OUTFITTERS AND JEWELLERS.

THORPE & Co. have always on hand a large supply of CLOTHING for EVERY DEGREE in FREEMASONRY.

	Rs.	As.
Master Mason's Aprons, English Blue, Best Quality	16	0
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Leather Cases for the above	4	0
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Royal Arch Companion's Apron and Sash, Best Quality	33	0

Complete Sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stock for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

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WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.'S GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

GENTLEMEN'S TROUSERS,
MADE TO MEASURE,

From Fancy Silk and Wool Flannel, Cream Grounds, with Fancy Colored Stripes...Usual Price, Rs. 10-8 per pair.
Sale Price, Rs. 7-8 "

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
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A REMEDY FAR AHEAD OF ANY IMPORTED TONIC

KEMP'S
PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR

Combines in unique and concentrated form the properties of no less than five of the most powerful Tonics known.

Invaluable as a stimulant, and highly Beneficial to Convalescents, it should find A place IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

A Wonderful Restorative. May be taken as a Liqueur after Meals.

Price: Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TO ALL STEAM USERS. VALVOLINE.

A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—

A Cylinder for very high pressure Steam.
A A Do. do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R Do. do. of very heavy viscosity
C Do. do. medium viscosity.
S Magnet Red for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.

Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.

ORDERING 2 BOTTLES FOR A FRIEND,

A Customer writes us from UPTON-ON-SEVERN Worcestershire, as follows:—

"Having seen some wonderful cures effected by your Equatorial Hair Douche, I have been recommending it round here."

THIS SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

No finer Restorative is made than

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A DIABETIC FOOD.

KEMP'S
JAMBUL AND GLUTEN BISCUITS.

Prepared from our own Extract of Jambul in combination with Pure Gluten Flour and Sweetened with Saccharine. Pleasant to the taste and highly efficacous, is alleviating the symptoms.

Price: Rs. 2 per Tin.

These articles will be found invaluable to all sufferers from Diabetes.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ASQUITH & LORD,

APOLLO ST. BOMBAY.

HIGH-CLASS—
—TAILORS,
BREECHES—
—MAKERS,
SHIRT—
—MAKERS,
HOSIERS—
—HATTERS.

A CURE FOR DIABETES.

KEMP'S
EXTRACT OF JAMBUL,

Freshly prepared in the Company's Laboratory from Jambul Seeds of the highest grade. This extract has obtained a world-wide reputation as a PROVED remedy in this distressing complaint.

Price: Rs. 7-8 per lb.

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GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Upcountry constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JULIUS BLÜTHNER.

OF all the many things that I have seen in my numerous wanderings about Europe, those which are connected with renowned personages and historical events, **BLUTHNER** have the firmest hold upon my memory, and the man whose name is at the head of this article stands forth in connection with some of the most memorable events of my experience.

It was in the middle of the seventies my first **BLUTHNER** journey to Switzerland had taken me to Lake Lucerne, and Brunnen was my headquarters. One lovely evening in August I toiled up the steep winding road past Morschach to the celebrated Axenstein, where I intended to watch the sunset. Having feasted my eyes upon the magnificent **BLUTHNER** spectacle, I strolled through the wooded park and returned to the Hotel, where I arrived about ten o'clock.

A respectful group of persons, among whom were a large number of Englishmen, had assembled outside the Garden Saloon, and whilst listening to the sounds of Beethoven's "Adelaide" were attempting with patriotic enthusiasm to obtain a glimpse of those within. A young girl, delightful in the freshness of her youth and musical **PIANOS** enthusiasm, sat at a grand piano, having for her audience a stately lady of middle age, seated near the window, and several ladies and gentlemen standing respectfully round the youthful performer. When the piece came to an end, on a sign from the elder lady, the company **GRANDS** dispersed. It was Queen Victoria of England with her favourite daughter Beatrice, now Princess Henry of Battenberg, who were enjoying the unequalled summer freshness of Axenstein. After the enthusiastic Englishmen and the rest of the company had retired, I stepped into **UPRIGHTS** the deserted Garden Saloon, and approaching the open Grand, whose rich tones had lately so moved me, read the Name, "JULIUS BLÜTHNER," upon it.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
Agents—BOMBAY AND POONA.

UMBRELLAS

LADIES'—	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
22 in. Dark Brown Satin de Chine	5	8	&	7	0
22 in. " " " "	7	12	&	8	10
23 in. " " " Natural Sticks	9	8	&	10	8
23 in. " " Twilled Silk, Paragon Frames.	12	4	&	14	0
GENTS'—					
24 in. Brown Laventine, Natural Sticks	7	4	&	8	4
24 in. " "	10	4	&	12	4
25 in. Brown Twilled Silk "	14	0	&	16	0
25 in. " " " Fancy Mounts	18	0	to	30	0

CASH PRICES.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

"The Anchor's Weighed" in the "Bay of Biscay" with a Supply of	BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Skipper" and "The Midshipmite" would be "Anchored" but for	BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Life let us Cherish," and this can best be done by Smoking	BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Vicar of Bray" and "Father O'Flynn" did both enjoy their	BAHADUR CIGARS.
"There's Nae luck about the Hoose" without	BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Robin Adair" was completely "Stranded" until he Bought	BAHADUR CIGARS.
"She wandered down the Mountain Side" to Buy	BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Village Blacksmith" advised "The Diver" to Smoke	BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Old Folks at Home" have "Golden Days," thanks to	BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Minstrel Boy" sang: "Come into the Garden, Maud," and enjoy the perfume of	BAHADUR CIGARS.

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McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
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FRUIT EXTRACTS, COLOURINGS, &c.,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR
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BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
And 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.
Lists and Full Particulars on application to their Agent,
F. W. SHALLIS, Bomb

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE next CONCERT will be given on the Afternoon of THURSDAY, 29th August. Full particulars will be advertised later.

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.

Patrons: T. E. LORD & LADY SANDHURST.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
THURSDAY, 22nd AUGUST 1895,
AND
FRIDAY, 23rd AUGUST 1895,
The Musical Burlesque,
JEHANGIER
THE MAGNIFICENT;
OR,
"TWO LITTLE GIRLS IN PINK."
NEW SONGS AND DANCES.
Full Orchestral Band.
50 PERFORMERS.
BOOKING OFFICE AT MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.
PRICES.

Stalls and Dress Circle .... Rs. 3
Back Seats and Gallery .... Re. 1

NOTE.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half-price to Back Seats.

Doors Open 8-30 p.m. Overture 9 p.m.
CARRIAGES 11-30 p.m.

S. S. "METHLEY HALL,"

ARRIVED ON 20TH AUGUST 1895.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a Month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th August, 1895.

THE IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 30th Day of October, 1895, to send their Names and Addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the Names and Addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to the Company, at its Office at Mombasa, and, if so required by notice in Writing from the said Company or by any persons on its behalf, are by their solicitors to come in and prove their said Debts and Claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they may be excluded from the benefit of any distributions made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 2nd Day of August, 1895.

By Order,
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, I. B. E. A. Company.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Double Probate of the Last Will and Testament of TRAMBAKRAM GIBHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

MAHASHANKER GIBHAI, one of the Executors named in the said Will .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Double Probate.

Witness, CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 15th Day of August, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-five, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 15th Day of August, 1895.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER and KANGA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of MARUTI RAMJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

VITHABAI and NIRABAI, two of the Executrixes named in the Will .... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 15th Day of August, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-five, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 15th Day of August, 1895.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER and KANGA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of NAMDEO GOMAJEE POORWANT, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

JAYABAI (Widow of the said Deceased), the Executrix named in the said Will .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 17th Day of August, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Five and in the Fifty-Ninth Year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 17th Day of August, 1895.
Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

BLUE SERGES.

FOR BLUE SERGES,
BOTH FINE AND COARSE,
APPLY TO THE
ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES.

SAVARESSE'S CAPSULES prescribed for 40 years with unvarying success for Urethral Complaints superior to all others.

Sold by all First-class Chemists in India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF CASES OF SCOTCH WHISKY, Sets of Harness, Unclaimed Books, Obliterated Foreign Stamps, Old Canvas Bags, Scales, Cupboards, Cottage Harmonium, &c.

By Order of C A Turner, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 522 of 881, re Messrs Pearse & Co., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st August, at 2 p. m., at their Sale Rooms, No 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort—

34 boxes of old Chum Scotch Whisky.

Also, by order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, the contents of book, packets and parcels, &c., remained unclaimed in the dead letter office beyond the prescribed time, consisting books, periodicals, foreign used stamps, pantaloons, caps, pipes, photo views, samples, &c., also old canvas bags, broken scales, clocks, brass burners and locks, leather bags, cupboards, empty boxes, &c.

Also furniture of a deceased Gentleman, consisting conches, washhand table, cottage harmonium, filter, rattan, commode, garden seats, sets of single harness, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 21, 1895.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

An excellent Highland Malt just imported. Well worth a Trial.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS :—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., FORT.
RETAIL FROM
PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Buildings.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

A few articles useful for photography, such as mahogany camera stand, head and body cast-iron rests, camera hand-press, with lenses, photographic chemicals, plate glasses of sizes, vignette glasses, &c., &c.

1 kerosine stove
2 bales grey printers.
1 „ „ dhoties.
2 „ „ shirtings.
2 „ white shirtings.
5 cases white jaconets.
1 „ tiger velvet.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Oomer Hassum—

3382 1 case cotton hose.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Ramchundra Rajaram and Nanalal Bhojilal—

Jewellery, such as diamond and ruby rings pearl necklaces, pearl bangles, ruby buttons, and other ornaments, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF CARAWAY SEED AND CURRANTS.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Godown of Messrs Toeppen and Co., in Cullian Street, opposite the Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned—

46 bags caraway seed.
20 cases currants.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN AND OTHER SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS STATION, AT WARI BUNDER.

Messrs MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

Also a large quantity of waste paper.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, August 21, 1895.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 second-hand strong office shigram, in good order.
1 powerful C. B. chesnut pony, about 13 hands, aged, goes in single harness and saddle.
1 strong-built victoria with removeable coach box.
1 bay Arab horse, about 14 hands, 8 years old, goes in single and double harness.
1 handsome glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazaar, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Brussels carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of a Gentleman proceeded up country.

Also on account and risk of the concerned, 3 cases marble ware, consisting of camels, elephants, lions fountains, marble tables on iron stands, &c.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Mess Bungalow, Vacant Ground, and two Dwelling-houses at Satara, in Military Line, and near Sudder Bazaar.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by the owner, Mr Ruttonjee Muncherjee Coachman, to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed properties :—

LOT No. 1.—A large bungalow, together with land and out-houses, situate in Military Line, in the town of Satara, admeasuring from north to south about 238 feet in length, and east to west about 191 feet in breadth, and is now in the occupation of the Mess Committee of the 10th Bombay NativeLight Infantry, and the said premises are known by the name of Mess Bungalow No. 34.

LOT No. 2. A piece of vacant ground, situate at Satara District, admeasuring from east to west about 351 feet in length, and from north to south about 280 feet in breadth, and it bears Survey No. 81, and is leased to one Saboo until December, 1895. This plot is very valuable for building a bungalow.

LOT No. 3. A piece of land, together with two dwelling-houses and out-houses standing thereon, of which houses one has a ground-floor and a storey, and the other has a ground floor only, situate at Sudder Bazar, in Satara district, admeasuring from north to south about 139 feet and 9 inches in length, and east to west about 69 feet and 4 inches in breadth, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipal Committee under No 5. and are at present vacant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, opposite the Fire Brigade Station, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte, a banjo, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of Dr. A. BOCARRO.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE EAST SIDE OF OONDERIA STREET.

Under instructions from Mr. Mahomedally Tyebjee, for himself, and as guardian of the property of Ebrahimjee Tyebjee, Hoosinbhai Tyebjee, and Sakinabai Tyebjee, minor sons and daughter of Tyebjee Sullamanjee, deceased, the mortgagor, under an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of May 1885, and an Indenture of further charge, bearing date the 27th day of December, 1888, and with the consent of Bai Amtoolabai, widow of Tyebjee Sullamanjee, and of Bai Jenaboo, widow of Essaji Jivaji, deceased, the last owner of the undermentioned premises, and also with the consent of Mr. F. H. de Britto, the guardian of the property of Abdool Hussan Jivajee, Abdool Kader Jivajee, sons and Khutizabai, daughter of the said Essajee Jivajee, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1895, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the east side of Oonderia Street, in the sub-district of Fort, formerly in the occupation of Essajee Jivajee and now in the occupation of Bai Jenaboo, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1370 and 1371, new No. 8531, old survey Nos. 12169 and 2468, new survey No. 3738, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 17 and containing by admeasurement 152 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Oonderia Street, on or towards the north by the house of Hindustani, Jardosh Chotakhan, and on or towards the south by the house of Butler, Lalkhan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Hiralal and Madhavji, solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

On a Day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 4, Mazagon Road, opposite to Sir Jamsedjee Jejeebhoy Baronet's Bungalow, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a single barrel B. L. rifle in case with ammunition, one rook rifle, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, valuable Engineering books, electrical apparatus, &c., the property of H. HOLMES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, August 21, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of Landed Properties on the Goorupdeo Road, advertised to be sold To-day, is POSTPONED until further notice.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, next to the Police Chowkey, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, guilt pier glasses, 8-light chandeliers, Brussels carpets, windproof lamps, English victoria, by W. F. Thorn, London, &c., the property of CHUNILAL SAKARCHAND, Esq.

The property is on view.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, glass and crockery ware, platedware, mahogany cottage pianoforte, pictures, Brussels carpets, blackwood bedstead, almyra, etc, the property of the late Mr. A. L. BUTTERFIELD.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF SILVER CUTCH-WORK.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Maggondass and Jairamdass—

A quantity of silver Cutch-work, consisting of bowls, boxes, jugs, biscuit boxes, salvers, tea pots, sugar pots, mustard pots, tumblers, glasses, milk jugs, inkstands, flower vases, saucers, saltcellars, napkin rings, penholders, &c.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Sea View," Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and neat substantial-made French-polished teak and blackwood household furniture, plated ware Treacher's glass and porcelainware, rich-toned iron-framed grand cottage pianoforte by Schweiser and Co., American organ with knee swell, English-made large size ice boxes, with zinc lining and carbon filter, oil-paintings, Ditmar's table, hanging and floor lamps, aviary with birds, fancy curtains, Japanese carpets, Japanese bamboo table lamps, Quackenbush rifle, air gun by Treacher, Kathiawar goat, with kid, giving 2½ seers milk, fowls, quadrant bicycle, handsome light victoria, strong-built broker's shigram, handsome black Arab horse with two certificates of soundness, harness, gent's saddles, a large collection of choice garden plants, etc, the property of HERBERT M. GOOD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.

On SUNDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and neat substantial-made black and teakwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, harmonium, handsome English-built light dog-cart and bamboo cart, powerful and fast flea-bitten Arab horse, nearly new brass mounted single harness, lady's saddle, grain crushing machine, China matting, a collection of garden plants, etc, property of the late A. SIMEON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August 21, 1895.

NOTICES.

LUCKNOW MARTINIERE JUBILEE FUND.

ALL old LUCKNOW MARTINIERE BOYS, who have not yet SUBSCRIBED, are invited to send their Donations to the Treasurers, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

Further particulars can be had on application to the Secretaries.

The Donations received up to date exceed Rs. 5,000.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL CIRCLE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of the following Articles of CLOTHING :—

16 Khaki Pagrees with Gold Lace.
61 Khaki Pagrees with Silver Lace.
301 Plain Green Pagrees.
1225 Plain Khaki Pagrees.
1526 Khaki Serge Blouses.
80 Khaki Serge Norfolk Jackets.

A priced Sample of each article should be sent with the Tender, and they will be returned with a reply.

Tenders should reach the Undersigned on or before the 31st current.

A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Conservator of Forests, C. C.

Poona, 16th August, 1895.

THE SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY DEBENTURE RUPEE LOAN, 1895.

1,200 Bonds of Rs. 500 each; carrying half-yearly Coupons Payable to Bearer.

Area of the Estate, 1,680 square miles; Population, 450,000 souls.

Annual Revenue about Rs. 8,50,000; Government Rent, Rs. 2,57,000.

SOLICITORS.—MESSRS. BARCLAY, MORGAN and ORR, Madras.

AUDITORS.—MESSRS. LOVELOCK AND LEWES, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta.

BANKERS AND TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS :—
COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

The Terms of the Bonds are as under, bearing Interest from the 1st July 1895, Principal and Interest being payable at any of the Offices of the Bankers :—

Series.	Bonds. Rs. 500 each	Bearing Interest at p. ct. p. a.	Due 1st July. A. D.	To be Redeemed at per Bond.
A.	200	6	1896	Rs. 500-0-0
B.	200	5¾	1897	„ 502-8-0
C.	200	5½	1898	„ 507-8-0
D.	200	5¼	1899	„ 515-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	„ 525-0-0

The Bankers are authorised to afford any information required.

ROBT. G. ORR,
Resident Lessee, Sivaganga Zemindary.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.

LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

TENDER FOR PETROLEUM LAMP-OIL FOR 1895 AND 1896.

THE Manager of the BURMA STATE RAILWAY invites Tenders for the supply of 14,000 Imperial Gallons or thereabouts of PETROLEUM LAMP-OIL for 14 Months at the rate of about 1,000 Imperial Gallons a Month more or less as required; and as may be duly notified from time to time.

2. The flashing temperature of the Oil must not be lower than 200° Fahrenheit by Abel's closed test, and the Oil must burn without smoking in carriage roof lamps, engine head lamps, &c., fitted with Bayntun's Victoria burners.

3. The Oil will have to be delivered in Cases, not barrels, to the Storekeeper of this Railway, at the General Store, Depot, Rangoon, commencing from the 1st November next.

4. Tenders must state the price of the oil offered in Indian Currency per Imperial Gallon; its flashing temperature by Abel's closed test; and where and by what firm of manufacturers the oil offered was refined.

5. Each Tender must be preceded by a Sample of not less than one Imperial Gallon of the oil offered for supply, which Sample should be carefully packed and addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, care of the said Storekeeper, so as to reach him not later than the 24th August next.

6. Each Sample must be accompanied by a Letter giving full particulars required, but "not the price," so that Samples may be tested before Tenders are opened. The Letter to be addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Burma State Railway, Insein.

7. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves the right of Dividing the Order equally between two or three tenderers for the same, or of giving an order for less than the advertised quantity.

8. Tenders must be addressed to the Manager, Burma State Railway, Rangoon, under Sealed Covers, and must be delivered at his Office before Noon on the 2nd September next. Covers must be superscribed "Tender for Petroleum Lamp-Oil."

By Order,
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Insein, 15th July, 1895.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

GONNE, CROFT & Co.'s
WHISKY.
(IN DUMPY BOTTLES.)
THE FAVOURITE WHISKY OF THE CLUBS AND MESSES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 68 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20,

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in. SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.
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THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET," A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months .... Rs. 26
Six Months .... „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address. If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 3s. 3d. per quarter.

OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*____________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states 'TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER—*

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W.C.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

IF you are asked to insure your life, ask the agent what sort of a contract he proposes to give you. You ought to know exactly what he proposes to give you for your money. If he has a sample copy of the Policy he proposes to you, compare it with the NEW YORK LIFE'S "ACCUMULATION POLICY." Notice particularly the Restrictions and Conditions in any other policy and Proposal Form, and compare them with the ONE REQUIREMENT OF THE "ACCUMULATION POLICY" THAT THE PREMIUMS BE PAID.

For Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

KEATING'S POWDER.
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KEATING'S POWDER.

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woollens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "KEATING'S POWDER." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the Dogs, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the Genuine Powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

BANKS.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE :
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000	=	Rs	1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	4,500,000	=	„	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 3,928,000	=	„	78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL .... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES :

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street),
Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street),
Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and Issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—

If fixed for Six Months .... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months .... 4 per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years .... 4½ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India .... Commission ⅛th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } „ ⅛th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } „ ⅛th „

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST ... „ 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA. BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL......... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.. Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C
WEST END BRANCH : 4 Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.
FOREIGN BRANCHES :

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons [illegible] lish and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges [illegible] investment orders in [illegible] Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities to safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say "force majeure." Safe custody commission at 1-10 per cent per annum. No charge on withdrawal. ⅛ per cent. Commission on collecting interest.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, or at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, but no interest is allowed on sums over Rs. 1,00,000.

Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
„ „ „ for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund .... $ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.
SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5
Second do. .... „ 2-8
Third do. .... „ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions .... As. 2 per line
but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... 4½ „
Third do. .... 2¼ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 12 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,470
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,350
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p.c.	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	109,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	140,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,200	1,000	all	20	727½
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	56
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	50	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	940
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	500x.d.
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	520
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,540
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	880
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	980
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	745
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs 15	730
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	750
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	892½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	560
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	525
Empress	2,100	500	500	17½	630
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	540
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	750
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	880
Howard and Bulloughs	1,800	500	500	25	750
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,210
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	580
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,345
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	832½
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	720
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs 5	230
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,150
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	875
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs 25	820
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	880
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	940
Leopold	8,500	100	103	7½	258
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 35	1,180
Madras United	356	1,000	1,090	100	3,110xd
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	60	2,620
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	180
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,275
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250 50	250 50	dvd 4½	—
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	650
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	530
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,485
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 60	921
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	1,050
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	60	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,650
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	975
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	395
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	247½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	20	685
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	500	500	25	800
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	860
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,600
B.B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	530

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	400
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	372½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	15	162½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	160
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	90
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,135
French	300	500	500	25	570
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Ahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	95
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	360
Muntmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	155
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	530
New Indian	1,000	125	125	11½	137½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	450
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	30	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	30	685
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,210
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	650
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	16 12	200 210
Volkart	—	1,000	100	90	1,140

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	365
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	124
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,700
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,440
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	69
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,700xd
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	50
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		580	5 pr. ct.	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,5	200	200	20	202
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,80	250	250	8 pr. ct.	25
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	141
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	15	137
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	180
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	[illegible]	102
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	517½
Boundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,060
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	108xd
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs 1½	38½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 28-13 Nom.
Gold Leaf	28-15 ..
Patna, Bar Gold, old	28-6 ..
Do. do. new	28-4
Australia bar Gold	28-12
Bombay bar Gold	28-11
Sovereigns	18-1
Do. Dracoes	13
Silver ?	98-7
Do. 17½	98-9
Carolus	205-0
Mexican	190-0
[illegible]	[illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay City Press Company, Dean Lane, 2 p.m.
Sorab Woollen and Cotton Mills Company, Hummum Street, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-15 p.m.
Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Brigade Route March by Native Regiments.

CRICKET.
Bombay *vs.* Poona (Second Day).

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The Torpedo Boat entered the dock on Monday, and the steamer Bombay yesterday. The steamers Nasseri and Brahmani left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Methley Hall entered, and the steamers Singapore and Kola left, the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The usual monthly meeting will be held, in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., on Wednesday next. The paper to be read is "An Archæological Tour in North Canara," by Mr. G. K. Betham.

BURGLARY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE ROAD.—Mr. R. Johnstone, a measurer, employed by the Chamber of Commerce, at Victoria Dock, and residing at Government House Road, Parel, reported to the police, on Monday morning, that some person or persons entered his bungalow, through a window that was left open at the back of the premises, some time between the hours of 11 p.m. and 1 a.m., on the 18th instant, and stole a pair of gold riding spectacles, a large metal watch, a silver match-box, a metal "Bee" clock, and sundry other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 59.

BENGALEE FESTIVAL.—On Saturday, at the Ananda Dham, in the Fort, Bombay, belonging to Babu Kalipodo Ghose, travelling agent of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., the tenth Tirobhav anniversary of the Mahatma Ramkristo Pramhansa was solemnized with great pomp by the majority of the Bengalee residents in Bombay who attended. An elaborate oil-painting of the Mahatma, lately done by Mr. Madhorao Moroba, artist of Bombay, tastefully decorated with garlands and flowers, was hung up in the Ananda Dham Hall. Babu Girindra Nath Dass, a well-known Bengalee jeweller and goldsmith, entertained the assembly by singing a number of songs pertaining to the Mahatma, after which a pleasant evening was brought to a close with a feast.

DOMESTIC UNHAPPINESS AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Sukeena, a Mahomedan married woman, aged twenty-five years, the wife of a stoker, employed on board a steamer. On Sunday deceased had a quarrel with her husband about some household affairs, when the latter scolded her, and gave her a slap on the face. Since then Sukeena became sullen, and refused to take her meals. In the afternoon deceased went to an opium-vendor, and having purchased a quantity of opium, swallowed it. Subsequently Sukeena was found unconscious in the house, and was removed by her husband to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she died subsequently. A verdict of suicide with opium was returned by the jury.

THE BENI-ISRAEL SWAJAN KULLANECCHU SABHA.—The eighth annual meeting of this Sabha was held in the hall of the secretary, Mr. Samson Samuel, at Koliwada, on the 18th instant., at 7-30 p.m. The chair was taken by Mr. B. Samson. After rendering some of the Psalms of David, a short and touching speech was made by the secretary. The annual report for the past year was read by Mr. Isaac Shalom. The accounts were audited and found correct by Messrs. M. Daniel and D. Ezekiel. Messrs. R. Solomon, D. Ezekiel, and S. Daniel delivered short addresses on the working of the Sabha during the year. The report was unanimously adopted. The balance-sheet showed Rs. 689-5-7 in hand. The chairman delivered a concluding address, and was accorded a vote of thanks at the close.

A NEW INDIAN MAGAZINE.—We have been favoured with a copy of "Treacher's Indian Bits," the editor and proprietor of which is an old resident of this city, viz., Mr. Walter G. Treacher, the son of the founder of the Anglo-Indian world-wide known and respected house of Messrs. Treacher and Co, Ld. On perusal of it we may say we recognise the pens of several contributors to ours and other columns. It is a combined magazine and advertiser "up to date," as its proprietor puts it on his first page. It is well got up and has reading matter judiciously selected for the Indian reader, and it equally evidences Mr. Treacher's shrewdness and business capabilities. We opine the long list of houses, whose interests are confided to him, will lose nothing from being entrusted to a post-master in the craft of commercial representation, for he bears the reputation of having sold more imported beer and whiskey in his time than any other man in India. We wish him good fortune in his new venture.

PENALTY FOR FALSE COMPLAINT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Mynn charged one Vittal Bhamba, a muccadam, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a silver waist chain, of the value of Rs. 20, the property of Ambo Pragji, a marwaree, having his shop, at Duncan Road. On Saturday last, the accused in company of his daughter, Suckoobai, went to complainant's shop to redeem a silver toe-ring, which had been pledged with the marwaree, when a dispute arose between the parties about the interest, and abusive words passed between them. A Mahomedan seeing the row and hearing the marwaree abusing the accused's daughter, took up an old shoe that was lying close by, and threw it at the marwaree, when a scuffle ensued between the latter and the Mahomedan. Accused then picked up the ornament, which had been thrown on the road by the marwaree in a heat of excitement, and returned home with his daughter. The marwaree then complained to the police about his being assaulted by the accused, but on his being referred, to the magistrate, he altered the charge, and complained of having been robbed of his two silver toe-rings by the accused. Finding that there was not sufficient evidence to support the latter charge, the marwaree subsequently changed the statement, and said that during the altercation accused snatched the silver waist, chain from off his person, and decamped. The police made inquiries, and this charge was found to be false. The magistrate, on the evidence adduced, discharged accused, and fined complainant Rs. 50 for making a false complaint.

THE LATE MR. FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART., Messrs. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parakh, Hormusjee Eduljee Allbless, and Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Charity Funds, have called a public meeting of the Parsees, to be held at "Allbless Baug" on Sunday afternoon next, for the purpose of adopting an address of sympathy to Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, on the death of his eldest son, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit. The principal Hindu mill-hands of Bombay held a meeting on Sunday evening last, on the premises of Bhewa Ramjee Narenc, Soparee Baug Road, for the purpose of adopting an address of sympathy to be forwarded to Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, on behalf of the Hindu mill-hands of Bombay. About two hundred persons attended; and Luxmon Shivsavant, head-jobber of the E. D. Sassoon Mill presided. The chairman expressed the grief felt by the mill-hands at the death of Mr. Framjee, who took great interest in their welfare, and it was then resolved to send an address of sympathy to Sir Dinshaw M. Petit on behalf of the mill-hands.—A special meeting of the Cow Protection Society was held on Friday last, under the presidency of Mr. Tribhowandas Varjivandas, at his Fort premises, when a draft letter of sympathy, to be sent to Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit, Bai Awabai Framjee Petit, and Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, was approved and adopted. A deputation of the following gentlemen was appointed for the purpose of presenting the letters of sympathy:—Messrs. Tribhowandas Varjivandas, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, K. R. Vacha, Parbhuram Jivanram Vayid, Shewaklal Kursondas, and Fakirjee Nowrojee Elavwalla.

THE *Indian Mirror* writes:—"Mr. Bhownaggri has been returned by an Unionist constituency, and was supported by leading Conservative M.P.'s, but he should not, therefore, think it incumbent upon him to play the part of an Anglo-Indian M.P. in the House of Commons. Mr. Bhownaggri is an anti-Congressist, and he may have his own reasons for his views on the Congress. But in spite of his inimical attitude towards the Congress, he can do good to his countrymen in many ways. We cannot really make out what has led Mr. Bhownaggri to secure a set for himself at Westminster. Can it be only to strengthen the hands of the Anglo-Indian members of the House by closely following their footsteps? We appeal to Mr. Bhownaggri to properly utilize the opportunities which his position affords him to help towards the redress of the real and unquestionable grievances of his countrymen."

SUIT AGAINST A PLEADER.

A SCENE IN THE COURT.

AT the Small Causes Court yesterday, Mr. C. M. Cursetji, Third Judge, resumed the hearing of the suit, in which Toolsidass Tooloomulji sues to recover a sum of Rs. 22 from Mr. Sorabji Framji Billimoria, a pleader, practising in the courts. Mr. Murzban, barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Nusserwanji and Mr. Cowasji Bejanji Setna, pleaders, appeared for Mr. Billimoria.

Mr. Sorabji Framji Billimoria, the defendant in the case, went into the witness-box and in his examination-in-chief by Mr. Nusserwanji, said that he was engaged by the plaintiff in a suit. It was settled to pay him Rs. 25, out of which Rs. 22 were paid in advance. He received instructions in the case on the 12th or the 13th of July. The case was fixed for hearing to the 15th of that month before the Second Judge, and he appeared to conduct it, but on that day it was not called on for hearing. On the 22nd of July last the plaintiff saw witness, and told him that he had engaged Mr. Murzban, and asked the witness to instruct the counsel. Witness replied that the plaintiff had done a very wrong thing. If he wanted to engage a counsel, the choice ought to have been left with his pleader. He said that he was ready to conduct the case, but he objected to instruct the counsel. Plaintiff and two other Multanis saw witness again at his office, but he asked them to inform Mr. Murzban not to attend the court as he himself was ready to conduct the case. The three persons left my office to see Mr. Murzban, but they returned in a short time, and told him that Mr. Murzban would conduct the case, and that he (Mr. Billimoria) might not attend the court. Plaintiff asked him to return the papers. While handing over the same to the plaintiff witness asked him to allow them to remain with him as he was ready to conduct the case; but the plaintiff insisted, and so the papers were returned to him, when he (plaintiff) said that he (witness) need not attend in the case as Mr. Murzban was ready to do so since that time he considered himself discharged from the case. On the 24th, when he was pleading in a suit, Mr. Smetham, solicitor, came to him, and asked him to consent to the postponement in the plaintiff's case. He informed Mr. Smetham that he did not appear in the case that day. Mr. Smetham then applied for postponement, when Mr. Murzban jumped up and said that he appeared in the case with Mr. Billimoria. Witness then got up and said that he did not appear in the case with Mr. Murzban, who then began to say something to the court, when the learned judge checked him, remarking that he had nothing to do with whether Mr. Billimoria appeared in the case or not. To the best of his knowledge the papers had not been returned by the plaintiff to his clerk. The papers were with Mr. Murzban along with his brief. They must be the same papers which he returned, but he could not swear that they were the identical papers. He would have conducted the case most willingly even if the plaintiff had come to him, and returned him the papers on the 24th of July. If he was engaged to conduct a case, and if his client subsequently changed his mind, and wanted him to instruct a counsel, he would charge additional fees for preparing brief for the counsel and instructing him. He thought that the choice of a counsel must lie with the pleader. A client had no right to thrust upon him an unpleasant association, leaving aside the consideration of the fitness of the counsel. Unless he believed that the counsel would do full justice to the case, and unless he had full confidence in the counsel, he would not instruct, because he knew of his responsibility to look to the interests of his client.

Cross-examined by Mr. Murzban, Mr. Billimoria said that he had no conversation with Dossa, who took the plaintiff to Mr. Murzban. He never threatened Dossa not to take the plaintiff to Mr. Murzban. The papers were given by him to the plaintiff on the 23rd of July.

Mr. Murzban: Is it incorrect that the clerk brought the papers to me on the 21st of July?—It is a positive lie. I swear that he did not take the paper from me before the 23rd inst. Mr. Murzban then asked Mr. Billimoria as to why he had not obtained the signature of the plaintiff, when he handed over the paper to him, but the Judge remarked that the question was beside the issue in the case. Mr. Murzban then asked Mr. Billimoria as to the practice followed by the pleaders in filing the "vakalatnama" but the Judge said that if such irrelevant questions were asked, the case would never end. Mr. Murzban then asked the witness if a pleader could not sit by a counsel without instructing him. Mr. Murzban also asked whether such a thing was not done in a certain case when Mr. Nusserwanji, pleader, gave him (Mr. Murzban) certain questions to put to the witness. Mr. Nusserwanji got up and said that that was done because the learned counsel was not prepared in the case. (Laughter.)

Mr. Billimoria said that he did not give his reasons to the Judge for not appearing in the court as he did not think it advisable to produce a scandal. Mr. Murzban next asked witness why he did not sit by the counsel without instructing, but the Judge said that it was apparent that he could not do so as he was put out of the case.

Mr. Billimoria said that as the plaintiff had not sufficient funds with him he paid him only Rs. 22.

Mr. Murzban: Would you not be then surprised that he had not paid me my fee in advance, because he had no funds?—Certainly; I am not surprised.

Is not the plaintiff a well-to-do man?—He is a veritable beggar. (Laughter)

Mr. Murzban: Did you not make use of indecent words and gestures towards me once in this court?

The Judge: I don't see how you can introduce such matters in the case. It has nothing to do with the case.

Mr. Murzban: Do you remember that I once complained to your father-in-law about you? (Laughter,)—No.

Mr. Nusserwanji: What had the father-in-law to do with the case?

Mr. Murzban said that Mr. Billimoria was simply a boy yet, and he had not arrived at an age of maturity, and, therefore, to bring him to his senses he had once to complain to his father-in-law. (Loud laughter.) His father-in-law was the proper man to teach him as he was only a boy. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Billimoria said that he had not paid the fees to Mr. Davur, and his pleaders, as they volunteered their services, and as it would be an insult to offer them fees in the case.

Had you called on Mr. Rustomji, Second Judge, after the case had been filed, at his bunglow?—No; certainly not.

Had you called at your pleader's house at any time?—No.

Mr. Murzban asked whether the defendant did not go to Mr. Rustomji's bunglow with his pleaders, Mr. Cowasji or Mr. Nusserwanji, but Mr. Billimoria emphatically denied the statement, which he said was a shameful lie.

Mr. Nusserwanji: All this is morbid invention This is the production of the deceased imagination of the counsel. (Laughter.) This is simply a waste of public time.

Mr. Murzban asked Mr. Billimoria whether he had seen Jamnadass Assanand in the court on Monday last, but witness said that the man was not in Bombay.

Mr. Murzban: I saw him here in the court of the Second Judge. Do you dare to say it is not true?—I say it is a positive lie. (A sensation.) The man is not in Bombay. You must have seen his ghost. (Laughter.)

Do you say that I tell a lie?—Certainly what you say is a positive lie.

The Judge: I saw the man yesterday in my court; (a sensation) but I was mistaken. (Laughter.) Really he was not Jamnadass. (Laughter.)

Mr. Murzban: Why did your counsel say that the sequel of the case would suffer in my hands?—I do not know that.

Mr. Murzban pressed for a reply when the Judge remarked that what Mr. Murzban said was not on his note, and so the question was irrelevant.

Mr. Billimoria: The sequel is yet to come. (A laugh.)

Mr. Murzban then asked witness whether several pleaders had not instructed him, although he was not engaged through them?—Mr. Billimoria said that he did not know. One of the pleaders, who was present in the court, got up and said that he never instructed Mr. Murzban. He only sat near him.

Mr. Nusserwanji: How many contradictions. We are now tired of them.

Mr. Murzban: It was in this very court that the pleader instructed me, and still he has dared to deny it. I hope that your honour would bear me out as it was before you.

His Honour: I do not know anything about it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Billimoria, in reply to a further question from Mr. Murzban, said that if a counsel accepted a brief from a client directly, and not through the pleaders who might have been engaged in the case he (counsel) must be certainly ignorant and guilty of the breach of professional etiquette.

In reply to the judge Mr. Billimoria said that he would have appeared in the case and conducted it even when Mr. Murzban was engaged, if his instructions were not withdrawn.

Maganram Rupsing, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Billimoria, in cross-examination by Mr. Murzban, said that he came to know on the 24th that instructions were withdrawn from his master by the plaintiff, who took the papers away on the 23rd of July. He produced what he called the brief of the case, in which the plaintiff had engaged Mr. Billimoria. On the brief there were several dates to which the case was postponed. One of the dates was 25th July, which he put down at the desire of Mr. Billimoria after an adjournment had been obtained on the 24th. He was not present in the court when Mr. Smetham obtained an adjournment on the 24th. He had not put down the date 25th September, which appeared in the brief. It was in the handwriting of his master. Mr. Billimoria had told him that he might conduct the case on the 25th of July, and asked him to put down the date of adjournment. He was not quite sure whether Mr. Billimoria had told him that he would conduct the case on the 25th.

In re-examination, witness said that the engagement was not entered in his diary.

This closed the case for the defence.

Mr. Cowasji Setna, one of the senior pleaders of the court, who arrived in court at this stage, said: I wish to make a statement in the case. I am informed that the counsel asked a question whether the defendant and I had gone to the bungalow of Mr. Rustomji, Second Judge of the Small Causes Court. It was a gross insinuation on the conduct of an advocate. I emphatically deny it, and I want the court to call upon the counsel to say from whose instructions he put the question so that we might be enabled to take steps in the matter.

His Honour: I have not taken a note of it on my record as it was an irrelevant question.

Mr. Setna: There is a crowd of spectators and pleaders here, and they have all heard it. Besides the reporters of the press who are taking very accurate notes, have heard it, and it will be published in the papers to-morrow morning, so we want to know on whose authority the sweeping allegation was made, because the plaintiff is at Shikarpur, and there must be somebody else, who has given instructions to the counsel. We must know who that somebody is. If the counsel does not give us the name of the man, who has instructed him, we shall take it that it is an invention.

As Mr. Murzban made no reply, Mr. Cowasji said: The learned counsel makes no reply so we must take it that silence is consent, and that it is a false and pure invention.

Mr. Murzban then said that the defendant had made certain statements in his evidence that he wished to go and contradict them. It must be remembered that he offered to go in the box in a previous occasion, but his Honour prevented him from going into the box.

The Judge: It is not so Mr. Murzban. What I said was that your good sense will prevail to prevent you from doing such a thing. I did not prevent you going into the witness-box but what I told you was that there was no necessity for doing so.

After some discussion, the Judge declined to allow Mr. Murzban to go into the witness-box because what Mr. Murzban wanted to disprove was not in his honour's notes. Mr. Murzban then wanted to call witnesses to rebut the statements made by Mr. Billimoria but as it was an unusual practise to do so at this stage, and as the Judge thought that the statements sought to be contradicted not being very material he saw no necessity of departing from the usual practice as to calling witnesses at this juncture.

Mr. Murzban then said that he wanted to call evidence as to the practice followed by the counsels and pleaders, but the Judge said that there was no necessity of further evidence on the point.

Mr. Murzban then said that the defendant had told a tissue of lies in the witness-box.

His Honour: I do not see that. I won't allow you to indulge in such remarks. The statements you attribute to him do not appear in my notes. (It being past 5-30 o'clock, it was proposed to adjourn, at this stage but Mr. Murzban said that he would like to say a few words on the case.)

The Judge: Please say as few words as possible. (Laughter.)

Mr. Murzban: Yes, Sir, I shall be very brief.

In addressing the court, he submitted that it was proved that the instructions were not withdrawn, and therefore defendant was bound to appear in the case, or appoint another agent. The counsel submitted that the defendant was bound to be present in the court, and sit by his side without instructing him, as he (Mr. Murzban) had received all the instructions from his client.

The Judge failed to see what earthly advantage would have been produced to the plaintiff by Mr. Billimoria sitting silently in court, with his hands folded and mouth shut.

Mr. Murzban: He would have suggested me some questions.

The Judge: But you say you were fully instructed.

Mr. Murzban said that was a different matter. Coming to the point of Rs. 3 being the balance of Rs. 25 agreed to be paid to Mr. Billimoria, the counsel said that much had been made of it by the defence.

The Judge: It is not as you say. On the other hand Mr. Davur said in the very beginning that he did not attach the slightest importance to the fact whether it was Rs. 22 or Rs. 25 that was agreed to be paid. I must stop you from making remarks on the point as it had nothing to do with the main question.

Coming to the conduct of Mr. Billimoria, Mr. Murzban characterised it as not befitting a respectable pleader, who he said had told a issue of lies in the witness-box.

The Judge: You should not use such offensive expressions Mr. Murzban.

Mr. Murzban, continuing, said that it had been alleged that he had taken up this case without any fees. He maintained that was within the boundr of his rights even if he took up a case without any fees. What was there to prevent him to take up a case, on behalf of an injured man without any fees? He thought it his duty to fight for righteousness without being paid for it. If there was a dishonourable man, if there was a man who pocketed, the fees, and refused to do his duty he (Mr. Murzban) would not hesitate to take up the brief without fees, and have the villain punished. (Hisses and cries of "Sit down.") Mr. Murzban who seemed to be unmindful of the hisses in his excitement used a number of most opprobrious epithets against the defendant, and proceeded to remark that the learned counsel: who appeared for him on the previous occasions had found out his mistake and had purposely avoided from attending the court.

Mr. Setna: This is false.

Mr. Murzban: I have not said that he has put forward any pretences. I simply——

Mr. Setna: You have insinuated that in clear words.

Mr. Nusserwanji: It is Mr. Murzban's way to make such insinuations, and like his many others, this is also untrue. Mr. Davur is absent owing to the illness of a member of his family.

Mr. Murzban, proceeding with his speech, remarked that Mr. Davur had simply taken upon himself the duties of a washerman, and that he washed the dirty linen of the defendant's in the court on the previous occasion. Mr. Murzban characterised the way of Mr. Davur's conducting the case unprofessional and dishonourable to the profession, when

The Judge interrupted and said: These remarks are entirely uncalled for. You must be moderate. You are in no way justified in making these remarks.

Mr. Murzban, who was greatly excited, said that he was justified in making the remarks. The instructions given to Mr. Davur were to say the least most scandalous and completely false, and Mr. Davur had thrown dirt upon him.

His Honour: This is a most unedifying spectacle.

Mr. Setna: The counsel is simply giving vent to malice and nothing else. It makes one blush and ashamed to hear such words from a counsel.

Mr. Murzban said that a lot of insinuations were made against him, and Mr. Davur had said that he would prove them, but he had not done anything of the sort. It was most disgraceful to make insinuations, and not prove them.

The Judge: There was nothing more to disprove. This is simply all your imagination.

Mr. Setna said that he most certainly objected to the counsel making false statements behind a professional brother by taking advantage of his absence. If there was anything unprofessional it was on the other side, if there was anything disgraceful it was on the part of the counsel who was then addressing the court.

Mr. Murzban said that he did not know where the lie began and hypocrisy ended.

Mr. Nusserwanji: said the court must condemn such filthy language in court. The counsel transferred his license into undue liberty, which should be stopped at once.

The Judge: I will ask you to at once sit down Mr. Murzban if you do not confine your remarks to the case.

Mr. Nusserwanjee: I am the oldest pleader; but I have never seen such a disgraceful scene in court in all my life. Mr. Murzban in his excitement forgets that this is a court.

Mr. Murzban then addressed the court for some time, on the case pointing out that the entry of the date "25th July" on the brief made by the clerk on the 24th showed that the instructions were not withdrawn.

Mr. Nussarwanjee But it is not entered in Mr. Billimoria's diary. Mr. Nusserwanji was going to show how worthless and trivial the point was, when

Mr. Murzban cried out most indignantly that he must protest against such unmannerly interruptions, when he was in possession of the house. Mr. Murzban concluded by saying that the court must allow damages from the person who was dishonestly inclined to pocket the fees of his client.

Mr. Murzban finished his speech at 6-20.

The Judge intimated that he would pronounce his judgment in the case on Saturday next.

ONE of the funniest testimonials to the merits of "W. G." is the letter of a Turkish gentleman who writes to the *Daily Telegraph* to say that it is cricket which has made us the noblest, the manliest, the most moral people on earth. Are we the most moral people? Perhaps, from the Turkish standpoint. Our Oriental admirer also says that he once had a favourite wife by the name of Grace. Under the circumstances the Pasha feels he cannot do less than send his modest shilling to reward the Light of the Harem's namesake.

SAVES TIME AND MONEY!—Munk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hacking, dry or humid cough, cold, bronchitis and other Pulmonary diseases. Acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the Throat and Wind Pipe. As. 12, of MADON, SONS & Co.

THE LATE DONGREE STREET FATALITY.

THE adjourned inquiry regarding the circumstances touching the deaths of the three Mahomedan men and the three women, who had been buried alive under the debris of three fallen houses at Nowroji Hill, Dongree, was resumed, yesterday afternoon, at the morgue, by Mr. Turner, the coroner. Mr Acworth, of Messrs. Little, Nicholson, Bowen and Acworth, appeared for Baloobhoy Janmahomed, owner of one of the fallen houses, while Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsey, of Messrs. Dharamsey and Cama, represented Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the owner of the second house. Superintendent Sweeny and Inspector Butfoy watched the proceedings on behalf of the police.

Goolam Hoosein Dhunji, a rent-collector in the service of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, one of the landowners, examined by Mr. Sweeney, said that he had been in his master's service for the last twenty-five or thirty years, and looked after the buildings being erected or being repaired by his master. He remembered his master's house at Dongree falling on the 24th June last. The house had been purchased fourteen days before it collapsed, and it was taken possession of by Mr. Currimboy on the 10th June last, when it was tenanted. The house consisted of a ground floor, four storeys and a loft, a portion of the ground floor being occupied by a shop, while the remaining portion was utilised as a godown; but it was empty on the day of the purchase. Two or three days after the purchase of the house witness heard Ismail Khimji tell his master that the ground floor was damp, and Mr. Currimbhoy thereupon directed the witness to go and inspect the place. Witness examined the godown and informed his master that it was unfit for the storage of silk and sugar, as it was damp. Mr. Currimbhoy then directed the witness to show the place to his mistry, Goolam Hoosein Mooraj, and to ask him to do the necessary work. Witness took the mistry to the premises on the 15th June, and showed him the ground floor. The mistry after examining it said that the remedy for the dampness was to remove the slabs from the floor of the godown, to dig and remove two feet of earth, and to fill up with masonry rubble and then to replace the slabs on the rubble. There was no need for witness to report what the mistry had said to his master, as he had already given him orders to have the necessary works done. The contract for the work had been given to one Sachoo Valli, who was usually employed by the witness' master, and he commenced the work on the 17th June. The contractor was to be paid after the work had been completed according to what the mistry, Goolam Hoosein Mooraj, should decide. They first removed the slabs to the length of eight feet, and the whole width of the godown and the earth was then dug up. The work was begun at the rear of the house, and the first slabs removed were those in the centre at the rear end of the godown. After the slabs had been removed, the earth was excavated to the depth of two feet. They knocked off work on the 17th June, and on the following day the excavation was filled in with rubble. Witness went there at 9 a.m., and stayed there for half-an-hour and then left. The labourers were then filling in the excavation and witness did not go there until six o'clock in the evening. The filling in of the rubble in the previous day's excavation had been completed in the evening, when the labourers left. On the next day (19th) the witness went to the place at nine o'clock in the morning as usual, but the labourers were not working on account of the rain, and they did not work at all on that day. On the following day witness again went to the place as usual, and saw the coolies removing the slabs and excavating and filling up the rubble in the same way as they had been doing, and they continued the work for the three successive days, viz., the 21st, 22nd and 23rd. By the night of the 23rd, twenty-three or thirty or thirty-two feet of the floor had been excavated and filled in but not re-slabbed, and the remaining eight feet had had the slabs removed only. It was up to the end of the gully between Mr. Currimbhoy's house and that of Baloobhoy Janmahomed, that the slab, had been removed. About 6 o'clock on the morning of the 24th he heard that his master's house at Dongree had fallen, and on going there immediately found that the back portion of the house had collapsed. At that time witness did not form any opinion as to the collapse. He then went to his master's firm, and after informing the people there, a telegram was sent to Poona, where Mr. Currimbhoy had gone a few days previous. Mr. Currimbhoy knew that the work had been going on in this house, as witness used to inform him every second or third day about the progress of the works. Mr. Currimbhoy had not limited the amount to be expended on the work. Witness had known the fallen house in Dongree Street since he was fifteen years of age, the age of the witness being now about forty-five.

When the work was going on in the ground floor no posts or shores had been put up. Witness had supervised similar works before this for his master. Mistry Goolam Hoosein came to the place on the first day, and having showed the labourers what to do, left and never visited the place again. Suchoo was the only man who looked after the coolies to see that they did not excavate to a greater depth than two feet, and witness did not notice on any of his visits that more than two feet exclusive of the slabs and concrete underneath had been excavated.

Examined by Mr. Acworth, witness deposed that the house, when he first knew it, had a ground floor and two storeys, the other storeys being since added about ten or twelve years ago. When witness went to the house after his master had purchased it, he did not go all over it, but saw some of the tenants. He did not receive any complaints from the tenants about the state of the house, which seemed to be in a sound condition. Witness did not know which portion was the better—front or the rear. Witness said that the house had been in a sound condition because it appeared so when he looked at it from the outward colour, but he did not examine the beams or the walls. He was sure that no more than three feet inclusive of the slabs and concrete were excavated, but he never actually measured it. He only judged by looking at it. The earth under the slabs was soft and slabs were cemented together.

Examined by Mr. Dharamsey, the witness said that he had done similar works of this nature for his master in two other godowns—one in Samuel Street and the other in Bengalpoora—and supervised the works on both occasions. Suchoo did the work, which was necessitated by dampness. In neither case were posts and shores put up. The house in Bengalpoora was a large house, consisting of a ground floor and three storeys, the width of it being thirty-two feet and the length eighty-feet. The other house in Samuel Street was eighty feet in length, this being simply a godown. The depth of the excavation in both these houses was three feet, the same as in this case, and the work was done in the same way as in this. On the ground floor of the house in Dongree Street, there were five posts in the portions of the north and south walls that fell, and these were about ten feet apart from each other. The eight feet portion excavated at a time was "galla" (bay) between two posts.

The inquiry was again adjourned to the 30th instant, at the morgue.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 19.

Hatherell, Capt, 22nd Bo I, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

AUGUST 20.

Carr-Sprague, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Aden.
Fagan, Col, Bo, Comt Dept, on retirement, to England.
Macnob, Lt Punjab, Gordon High, on medical certificate, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st August, 1895.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, on Friday next, at 8-30 p.m.
2. Leave of absence for 3 months from the 17th instant has been granted to Acting Bombr. G. Hesketh.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st August, 1895.

1. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m. on Fridays at the Revolver Range of the 22nd Bombay Infantry (near the Crawford Market) for all officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.
2. Ammunition can be obtained on the ground during the hours for practice at the following rates:—6 annas for 12 Rounds.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

There will be a Dance at the Town Hall on Friday the 6th, September next.

Tickets can be obtained from the following:—
Lieut. F. W. English, Byculla School, Byculla.
Lieut. R. Snell, P. and O. Dockyard.
Sergt. Major J. H. Downings, Head-Quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Sergt. Major W. George, Town Hall.
Qr.-Mr.-Sergt. W. Stephens, Stephens and Son, Girgaum.
Cr.-Sergts. H. Black, Govt. Telegraph Office, Pydhowni.
Cr.-Sergt R. Smith, Grants Buildings, Colaba.
Lce.-Sergt. Pearcey, Govt. Dockyard, Fort.
Members Rs. 2 to include two ladies.
Non-Members Rs. 3 to include two ladies.—Extra lady Re. 1
Light Refreshments will be provided.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines. Toilet Preparations and Articles. Invalid Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SON & Co. Hummum Street Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

TWO MEN SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* SHANKRAPPA BIN YADAPPA AND JAYAPPA BIN YADAPPA.

THE two accused appealed from a sentence of death passed upon them by Mr. T. Hamilton, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, on the 17th July last, convicted them of the offence of murder. Mr. B. A. Bhagvat appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The two accused, aged 45 and 20 years respectively, by occupation goldsmiths, were charged with having, at Sortur, in the Gadag Taluka, on the 30th or 31st May last, committed murder by causing the death of Venkajee Baslajee Havaldar. The deceased was seen alive late at night on Thursday, the 30th May, and his corpse was discovered in his house the following afternoon. The chief witness in the case was a woman, named Chimni, who was for several months the paramour of the first accused, as the latter admitted. It appeared that, shortly before the murder, this woman had formed an intimacy with the deceased, and it was to this intimacy that the motive for the crime was to be traced. Ramchandra, an elder brother of the deceased, stated that about three weeks before his death the first accused came to him and asked him to speak to his brother about this intimacy with his mistress, which he at least suspected, if he did not actually know of as a fact; and Ramchandra said that he in consequence advised his brother to give up the intrigue. When he learned that he had been killed, he at once told the chief constable what had happened as his reason for suspecting that the first accused must have had a hand in his death. Chimni's story was that, on the night in question, the deceased called her from her own house to his; that they were there together, when the first accused came and opened the door by pushing back a bar; that he proceeded to strike a light, and on seeing her with him, began to upbraid him for taking away his mistress, at the same time saying something about his having tried previously to ravish his daughter; and that thereupon he closed with the deceased and forced him down, causing his head to strike the ground violently. The second accused, who had followed his brother into the room, then seized the legs of the deceased and held him fast. The first accused then sat upon his chest and seized the deceased by the throat with his hands. The deceased gave a moan or two, and then died. When it was all over, they placed his body on the bed, covered it with his kambli, and went out. Chimni returned to her house; whither she was followed in a few minutes by the first accused, who told her to say nothing about the matter, threatening her with death if she divulged anything. Nothing appeared to have been known of the occurrence till the next evening, when suspicion appeared to have been excited in the village by the door of the deceased's house being closed all day. Chimni stated further that about 9 p.m., the first accused came and asked her for a gold bangle which he had given her, and whatever money she might have. She gave up the bangle and five rupees, thinking doubtless that he was about to abscond. Next morning a woman named Yallawa, came to Chimni's house, saying that she was sent by the first accused to tell her to leave the village as soon as possible. She did as she was told, and wandered about from place to place without food. She was afterwards brought back to the village, and told her story to the police. The two accused were then arrested. In the Session Judge's opinion, the proved state of the body of the deceased sufficed for a complete reliance on the evidence of Chimni with regard to the cause of death. The Sessions Judge said he had considered the whole case with the utmost care, and he felt that, in view of the prevalence of violent crime in the district, he should not be doing his duty were he to pass any sentence less than the extreme penalty of the law. Differing from the assessors, Mr. Hamilton found the two accused guilty and sentenced them to death.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the court's decision on the appeal, said: It is admitted by the Government Pleader that without the evidence of the prostitute Chimni there is no proof either that Venku was killed by murder or that the prisoners killed him. The Judge has believed her; the two assessors give serious reasons for disbelieving her. The dead body was found in Venku's house after 5-30 p.m. of the 31st May. No inquest was held till next day after 1 or 2 p.m. The corpse did not reach the Surgeon till 7 a.m. on the 2nd June, when decomposition had set in. The Assistant Surgeon was therefore unable to certify the cause of death or say whether the appearance were due to suffocation or to decomposition. The inquest was also unable to find the cause. It was not held with the promptitude required by section 11 of Bombay Act VIII of 1867; and apparently none would have been held if the chief constable had not seen to it. That officer gives no opinion on the cause of death. Chimni says she saw the two prisoners kill Venku. But she did not say so till two days after. Her own story shows close confidence with one of the prisoners after the murder, as she says he came to her house and spent the rest of the night with her and took charge of her gold ornament when she absconded. Upon her arrest she was taken to the chief constable on the 4th June, and it does not appear whether when she gave her evidence she had been discharged by a magistrate. See Q. E. vs. Mona Puna, I. L. R., 16, Bom. 661. There is nothing about her character or conduct to justify any great reliance on her story. One strange circumstance noted by the assessors is that she says she returned to the house of Venku in the early morning to see if he were alive or dead. In nearly everything she is uncorroborated. There is also no strong motive for the prisoners committing murder; nor for them doing it in presence of Chimni. On the whole the court is of opinion that neither the fact of the murder nor the prisoners' presence at the place can be held to be proved beyond reasonable doubt.

Their lordships reversed the convictions of murder and the sentences of death passed upon the two accused, and directed that they be discharged.

THE WEATHER

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 20TH OF AUGUST, 1895.

SUMMARY.

The barometer has fallen briskly at Allahabad Saugor, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Sholapur Belgaum, Karwar, Mangalore, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras and Negapatam, and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere. The distribution is unchanged and the baric gradients are moderate. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in many places, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Ajmere, 18 at Bhuj and 14 at Allahabad, Khandwa and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is moderately in excess of the average at Allahabad, Jeypore, Deesa, Bhuj, Neemuch, Hoshangabad, Akola and Sholapur, and considerably so at Delhi, Agra, Rajkot, Nagpur, Malegaon and Coimbatore. The minimum temperature is 3° in excess of the average at Ratnagiri. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 66° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Goa, Mangalore, Secunderabad and Bellary. The isobars indicate the existence of a depression to the eastwards of Madras in the Bay. The barometer is comparatively much below the normal in the Madras Presidency, Mysore and on the Malabar Coast where the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast is weak, being half its average strength on the Malabar Coast, 1-3rd its average strength between Bombay and Karwar. Conditions are hence unfavorable for rain, and only light or moderate showers are probable.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 20.

Tuesday's observations.—Pressure has decreased everywhere, briskly in Bengal and the central parts of the Peninsula, and slightly elsewhere. The readings are highest in the west of the Peninsula and Ceylon, low in West Punjab and North Behar, above the normal in central parts of the country, and below elsewhere, most so over Burma. The wind is westerly over the greater part of the Indian region, but southerly in the Indus Valley, and between south-east and south-west in Burma and East Bengal. The force is moderate to light. The mean temperature has generally risen except in Madras, where it has fallen briskly. The mean is above the normal average except in Madras. The excess is greatest in the Gangetic Plain. The highest maximum is a hundred and four in Sirsa and Jacobabad. Rain has fallen in Burma, Assam, and Bengal, except Orissa and a large part of the Peninsula. Elsewhere the weather is fine. Following are the principal amounts:—Tavoy and Mymensingh two and a-half, and Rangoon, Moulmein, Fort Stedman, Lashio, Calcutta, Silchar and Bogra over one inch of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'de. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	55 31	47 53	48 02	48 85
Tuesday, August 20th	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 1
Total	55 31	47 53	48 02	48 86
Total fall to Aug. 20th, 1894	70 50	56 69	57 67	49 39
Total fall to Aug. 20th, 1893	68 00	57 26	56 92	55 12

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; at Fort from 12 a.m. to 12 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—The Property of a Lady. A Schiedmayer and Soehne's Overstrung Sympathetic Grand Square PIANO, in thorough good tone, order and Condition Rs. 880. May be seen at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

COST 6 Pence for Repairing in 16 years, is the Certificate given by Mr. E. A. Wakefield, of Nottingham. What a blessing to have a SINGER SEWING MACHINE in preference to German Imitation Machines sold at cheap price in India.

CHOICEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb. Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb.; and Assorted Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2 per lb. Imperial Family Mixture, As 14 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BEST MANILLA CIGARS.—Direct Import. Per Box of 100, Rs. 3-8, 3-12 and 5-8 each. Sample dozen Cigars for As. 12.—PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

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GUARANTEED FRESH.—Cash Prices of English and American Tobaccos in ½-lb Tins:—Three Castles, Re. 1. Gold Flake, Ans. 14. Capstan Navy Cut, mild, Ans. 12; and Medium, Ans. 10. Peace and War, Ans. 10. Golden Bird's Eye, Ans. 8. Riverside, Ans. 7. Pioneer Brand, Ans. 10. Duke of Durham, Ans. 14. Player's Navy Cut, Re. 1. Kirk's Bird's Eye, Ans. 12.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LANOLI or KHANDALLA.—BUNGALOW WANTED, from October to June. Address, stating Rent and Particulars, to "C." care of this Office.

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£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

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The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.......................... Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 20.

A QUIET feeling appears to have prevailed in the London Money Market yesterday, Reuter's financial telegram of last evening reporting that all quotations were unchanged. £175,000 was paid in Gold into the Bank of England; and of Council Bills there were again no further allotments. Silver in New York remained at 66¾ cents per oz., while Exchange on London was ¼ cent lower, being quoted at 4·90¼ dollars.

Prices of all grades of Broach and Dholera Cotton were unaltered in Liverpool yesterday, as also were those of Oomra and Hinganghat descriptions, as well as of East Indian descriptions from the other presidencies; but Egyptian "Fair" Brown was 1-16d. less than the former quotation, at 5 9-16d. per lb. The day's sales were 8,000 bales; Surats, *nil*. Imports, 3,000 bales. The market at closing was quiet; Surats were flat, and Arrivals easier. The Manchester market was firm.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued at 7 9-16 cents per lb. in New York; and September Futures were likewise unaltered at 7·27 cents per lb. Receipts at the U. S. Ports amounted to 1,000 bales. Exports to Europe were *nil*.

Here the Cotton Market has been steady to-day. In the absence of any demand very little business has been done; rates are as before.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have been closed for a Hindu Holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,101	bales.
Wheat	2,378	cwts.
Linseed	2,575	„
Rapeseed	4,003	„
Poppyseed	2,157	„
Castorseed	2,159	„
Rice	2,470	„

FREIGHTS show no improvement, and are still neglected, with rates generally unchanged. A steamer for Marseilles has been done at 12s. per ton for September shipment; and for Antwerp, September shipment, at 14s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—At opening this morning the market was quiet with quotations at 1s. 1⅛d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The Bazaar was early in the market, and buyers secured a fair amount for early delivery.

Rates then receded 1-32d. all round, and at the lower price of 1s. 1 7-32d. there was no enquiry for Bank Telegraphic for August-September settlement, nor at 1s. 1¼d. for later. A few Merchants' bills were reported at our quotation. In Calcutta rates remained unchanged at 1s. 1¼d. for Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1⅜d. for six months' sight bills; locally the market closed quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 1 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 1 7-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 1 ¼d.	„
Credits	3 months' sight	1s. 1 5-16d.	„
Francs 3 months' sight		140¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The tone of the market has been strong to-day. Rates opened at 108 3/8 for Money, and 108½ for Account, and closed on the same level.

SHARES have been dull, and there has been only a small movement in the market with an upward tendency, the changes in our list this evening showing an advance of Rs. 5 in Colaba Land and Mill, Rs. 10 in Lukhmidas, and Rs. 40 in Manockjee Petit Mill Shares. Empress have declined Rs. 5; New Indian Press are Rs. 4½ higher; and Bombay and Burmah are Rs. 25 more in the first issue. Bank of Bombay shares have risen Rs. 5, to Rs. 1,470 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3 1-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	59¾
Bar Silver	30 7-16

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here day before yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, day before yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here yesterday morning.

PORT SAID, AUG. 19.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall left here yesterday evening.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Strathard, 2,599 tons, Captain P J Greggano, sailed yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE Hall Line s s Aston Hall, 2,254 tons, Captain C McFee, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE s s Bombay, 2,049 tons, Captain W E Robertson, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line s s Methley Hall, 2,336 tons, Captain W McQuarrin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (24th July) with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Elward, Bates and Co.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Maria Teresa, 1,922 tons, Captain V Gerzman, cleared yesterday for China &c, with a general cargo and Mr G A Marinitsch, Captain and Mrs A G Johnson as cabin and 17 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line s s Rufford Hall, 2,557 tons, Captain S Fowler, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut N F Gordon, Col and Mrs Cooke, and two children, Lieut L S Robers, Lieut J C Robertson, Lieut J S Hodding, Lieut G R Macnab, and Mr W Paddock.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

"INDIA—WEST COAST.

New Light at Gogha Bandar, Gulf of Cambay.—Information has been received from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, dated 7th instant, that on 1st April 1895 a light was exhibited from an iron structure recently erected at Gogha Bandar. Gogha Light is a 6th order dioptric fixed white light elevated 25 feet above high water spring tides and is visible from seaward between the bearings of N.W. through West and South to S.S.E. from a distance of ten miles in clear weather. Approximate position: Latitude 21°40' 43" N. Longitude 72° 15' 38" E."

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Methley Hall (s)	McQuarrin	Liverpool, July 24.
	Thibet (s)	Garrett	Jedda, &c.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Singapore (s)	Saporiti	Genoa, &c.
	Kola (s)	Whitehead	Karachi.
	Nurani (s)	Leftwich	Calcutta, &c.
	Strathard (s)	Greggano	Karachi.
	Rufford Hall (s)	Fowler	Dunkirk.
	Aston Hall (s)	McFee	Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Bombay, Robertson, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Maria Teresa, Gerzman, for China, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Ganges, for London.
„ Rosetta, for China.
„ Imperatrix, for Trieste, &c.
„ Dwarka, for Karachi.
„ La Serena, for Colombo.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 20.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Dublin s—50 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 146 cases portwine, Edulјee Pallonjee Bottlewala; 25 cases beer, and 100 cases gingerwine, Turner Morrison and Co; 5 cases stationary, Thacker and Co; 2 cases whisky, 2 cases claret, 1 case port, and 1 case champagne, R Valentine Reid; 17 cases whisky, N N Bhaya.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Alpine s—75 barrels lubricating oil, Macbeth Bros and Co
City of Dublin s—165 cases candles, Abdoolally Shaitadum; 25 barrels lubricating oil, M M Bottlewalla and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D Balduino s—12 cases brandy, Kerrawalla Brothers.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Bengal s—4 cases geneva, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—57 cases soap, N Hajee Cassam.
Africa s—1 hogsheads rectified spirit, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Bhopal s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SARTORIUS—WHITTALL—August 19, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. S. Leigh-Lye, Lieutenant George Charles Francis, only son of Colonel G. C. Sartorius, C.B., to Alice Mary, widow of the late R. H. C. Whittall, Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1895.

AFTER a discussion extending over almost two entire sittings of the Corporation, the debate concerning the Malabar Hill Reservoir was, on Monday afternoon, adjourned until to-morrow, when it will be resumed by Dr. Bahadurji. The rules of the Corporation permit of any number of amendments being moved before previous amendments are disposed of, and as a result the House has no less than five distinct propositions before it. The Standing Committee have recommended that Rs. 6,678 be spent on removing the old sand and shingle from No. 1 filter, and providing in its place twenty thousand cubic feet of shingle and five thousand cubic feet of road metal. Mr. Abdulla Dharamsi, while supporting this proposal, wishes to add to it an order for experimental filtering at the reservoir till the end of November, at a rate not exceeding five hundred gallons per square yard per day. Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtula, wishing for more complete experiments, moves as an amendment that an estimate should be submitted for the washing or renewal of the materials of the second, third, and fourth filters; making such alterations and improvements in the filters as the Commissioner thinks necessary; and after doing so, making experiments for at least one year at varying rates from five hundred to eleven hundred gallons. Dr. Katrak has brought forward another amendment, detailing various experiments of the same nature to be undertaken after first carrying out the proposals recommended by the Standing Committee and the Water Committee for improving the filters by constructing clear-water channels, providing, regulating, and measuring gates, making air escape pipes from drains of filters, fixing charging waste pipes and clearing pipes of the top of sand. Further there is an amendment on the paper proposed by Mr. Shroff to the effect that the proposal contained in Mr. Dharamsi's proposition be referred for report to the Water Committee, appointed by the Corporation a long time ago, to enquire into the whole subject. With these multifarious proposals before them, it will not be surprising if the members of the Corporation when the debate is resumed, resemble the man described in a vulgar but oft-quoted melody as not knowing where he is. One amendment and one only was decided on Monday, namely, that brought forward by Mr. Bomanji Master that the debate should be adjourned in order to enable Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta to be present. After discussing this question for some time the Corporation decided it in the negative. As it happened, the subsequent adjournment of the debate will relieve the anxiety of certain members who feel they cannot come to decision without Mr. Mehta's guidance. But it is satisfactory that the House refused to add another precedent for adjourning for the attendance of a particular member—however able he may be—to the single instance already on the record. There were exceptional circumstances, which rendered it highly desirable that the Corporation should not come to a decision on the question of the Police Charges without having the advantage of hearing the views of Mr. Mehta, who was then on duty in the Legislative Council, but no such circumstances exist in the present case. The hon. member brought exceptional knowledge of the subject to bear upon the Police Charges question, but we do not suppose he would lay claim to any very profound acquaintance with the subject of water filtration. Mr. Mehta sent in no request whatever for an adjournment; he has shown no particular desire to rush into this controversy; and for aught the public know he may intend to hold aloof from it entirely, thereby giving to some of his too automatic followers an opportunity to exercise the rarely used faculty of thinking for themselves. It may be taken as a significant indication that Mr. Mehta had no wish for the decision of the matter to wait on his own attendance at the Corporation meeting that the learned barrister's lieutenant, the "whip" of his party, was opposed to Mr. Bomanjee Master's proposal, and urged that the Corporation would always do well not to adjourn meetings for the convenience of individual members. As Mr. Bomanjee Master is the "funny man" of the House, it may be assumed that he had no obstructive intent in making the proposal, and only wished to import an amusing element into the debate.

Although Mr. Shroff's speech was greeted with considerable laughter, it does not seem that he had a similarly innocent purpose in view in moving a reference of the question to the Water Committee. His attitude is always one of uncompromising resistance to the suggestions of the Water Engineer, and he must know that the effect of the carrying of his proposition would be to indefinitely postpone a matter of great urgency, one upon which adequate information has been supplied and adequate discussion has taken place. The present results of the filtration are highly unsatisfactory, mainly because the beds are not large enough to supply all the water required at the maximum rate acknowledged by experts to be safe. The water has to be pumped through at an excessive rate, and consequently is not purified by the process. There is a tendency to throw all blame on the executive for the present unclean condition of the filter-beds on the part of those who with Mr. Shroff seem to think that no good thing can come out of the Water Engineer's Office. But Mr. Shroff and his friends forget that the executive long ago drew attention to the fact that the rate of filtration in Bombay is more than double what it should be, and has pointed out the danger of continuing at such high pressure. That eminent scientist Dr. Koch has declared that the maximum rate of filtration should not exceed 450 gallons a square yard per day, while other competent judges have fixed the limit at 500 gallons, but in Bombay the quantity is from ten to twelve hundred gallons. This is a case in which it is quite safe to argue upon Western analogies, for the necessity for confining the filtration to a maximum rate less than half what it is at present, rests not upon local conditions, but upon scientific laws which are of universal application, and alter not. Mr. Shroff was using an argument against his own motion when he said that in Europe such subjects were referred to experts, for with two or three exceptions none of the members of the Water Committee, can lay claim to this description. If the obstructionists really desired to be guided by the opinion of experts, they should withdraw their opposition to methods which are based upon the unanimous opinions of the best-known authorities in Europe. Mr. Dharamsi's proposal, which seems to have occasioned them so much alarm, does not however go so far as to take for granted the correctness of what those best enabled by their training to judge soundly have said—he simply asks that experiments should be made in the direction of expert opinion. The experiment he proposes is an inexpensive and reasonable one, and the period of test—three months—will be sufficient to thoroughly decide the question, whether with less strain upon them the filter-beds would work more satisfactorily than at present. The water supplied to the residents, on Malabar Hill, is so unwholesome that they often have to substitute well water for it. Not only so, the unfair pressure put upon the filter-beds, makes their cleansing a matter of great difficulty, and consequently the beds have to be renewed, at great cost. No. 1 is now about to be renewed, and Mr. Dharamsi asks that advantage shall be taken of the opportunity to see whether Mr. Tomlinson is right in his declaration that a diminution of the rate of filtration by one-half, would result in a wholesome supply being obtained. Yet we have the curious spectacle of professed economists coming forward, and strongly opposing an experiment which will cost practically nothing, which will cause no inconvenience, and which, if successful, will show how a recurring expenditure of thousands of rupees in renewing the filter-beds can be avoided. Unfortunately the opposition is in some cases accompanied by personal insinuations against the Water Engineer, who was charged on Monday with sacrificing legitimate duties by spending time on submitting theoretical schemes involving large expenditure. Mr. Shroff, with the fear of additions to the filtering area before his eyes, is fully entitled to regard the drinking of impure water as of no consequence, and to animadvert to his heart's content on the whole question of water supply, but there is no reason why his dislike of the water-rate should lead him to attack on every possible opportunity one of the most able, conscientious, and hard-working officers it has ever been the good fortune of the Bombay Municipality to employ. In view of the obstruction that is being raised against doing nothing to improve the filters it would be well if those who have proposed larger schemes than that brought forward by Mr. Dharamsi, would withdraw their amendments in favour of his more moderate proposal as being the most likely to be carried, if supported by all who feel the necessity for taking some other course than that of masterly inactivity. It is to be hoped that the final vote on this matter will not be delayed beyond Thursday, for the monsoon season is by far the most convenient for making the experiments proposed.

SOME interesting facts concerning whiskey: how it can be made, and unmade, were elicited during the hearing of the recent Croft Case at Calcutta, but it has been left to Australia to enlighten us more fully on the subject of the poor Anglo-Indian's beverage. During the discussion the other day in the Melbourne Paret of a Government proposal to reduce the duty on spirits, the Commisioner of Customs at one blow destroyed the teetotallers' theory that to reduce the duty would not only mean a loss of revenue, but an increase of drunkenness. The high duties, said he, had resulted in a heavy loss of revenue and the sale of inferior liquor. Indeed, the people were being poisoned with bad whiskey. Whereupon a sternly practical member suggested that instead of raising the duty on spirits all round the lower grades only should be subject to enhanced rates, a proceeding which would improve the liquor and prevent the people from being poisoned. Mr. Rogers, one of the members of the Melbourne Legislature, following up the suggestion, declared that having travelled in climes, where people drink nothing but wine and never are drunk, and in a country where good brandy is sold at 1d. a glass, and the people are irreproachably temperate, he had arrived at the conclusion that the cheaper good liquor is the more virtuous are the consumers. Bad drink, he would tell them, increases thirst. In order then to cheapen good spirits and so improve the moral tone of the community, he would have the excise duties greatly reduced, if not entirely abolished. A member having expressed the opinion that no customs expert could be expected from the means at his disposal to detect the difference between a brandy made as it ought to be from the juice of the grape and brandy made from "other material," Mr. John Anderson, a legislator who is interested in the spirit trade, told his honourable colleagues that none of them knew where the shoe pinched. Spirits might be of good quality when imported, but very bad indeed by the time they reached the consumer. More brandy was sold than there was grape juice to make it of. He confided that it was through the so-called blending process that they got bad whiskey; that a bad but at present popular brand, which he left nameless, was composed of three kinds of spirits, two of which were the cheapest distilled in Scotland; that colonial distillers were themselves in the habit of importing cheap whiskeys, and that one gallon of a certain kind turns a cask of Victorian into Scotch whiskey "in one act." There were honourable members present who went so far as to advocate the abolition of duties on wines and spirits altogether, and became so warm in the advocacy of free liquors that one of his colleagues rushed forth to the library of the House, whence he returned with a volume of Lecky, from which he read passages descriptive of the appalling condition into which the people of England sank in the early part of the eighteenth century, when the gin shops offered on their signboards to make people "drunk for 1d. and dead drunk for 2d." The free liquor of those times brutalised the English people, and threatened the extinction of the race. But this did not suffice to divert the attention of the House from the statements which had been made by Mr. Anderson. They wanted to know more about the "doctoring" of their whiskey, when Mr. McColl, a Scotchman, apparently resenting the indictment against his national beverage, turned and rent the colonial distillers. He had been "fossicking" for special information as to the practices of the local manufacturers, coaching himself as to the number of gallons of spirits usually produced from given quantities of raw materials, and now he proceeded to put this and that together. He had found, he said, that, with one exception, the output of Melbourne distilleries had not been in proper ratio to the raw materials used, and in one of them they manufactured some 37,000 gallons more than was accounted for by the return of the raw material consumed. The statement created some sensation, and there were not many inclined to accept the explanation offered to the effect that a particular firm, by means of superior machinery and management, extracted more spirits from their raw stock than others did. The Government was besought to make a strict inquiry into the matter, and to take steps to enforce the manufacture of pure spirits in all Victorian distilleries. And it appears as though the proceedings were necessary. Whether convinced that they had better after all trust to Scotch distillers or not there is no record, but in the end the House decided to reduce the duty on imported spirits from fifteen to thirteen shillings per gallon.

THE new expedition on which General Matthews and Admiral Rawson, with a force of blue-jackets and Soudanese, embarked last week from Zanzibar is to march inland from Mombassa, the object being to punish the Chief of the Mymie tribe, who after for some time giving trouble has at last broken out into active revolt. According to latest advices from East Africa, a small force was already endeavouring to shikar the troublesome Chief, who was threatening Bishop Tucker and his missionaries *en route* for Uganda. A combined force of blue-jackets and Native troops had driven the insurgents so far into the interior as to bring them in close proximity to the route of the mission caravan. The presence of ladies with the band rendered the situation more critical, and an ultimatum was sent out to the chiefs calling upon them to surrender. They declined, but have fortunately taken up a position so far away as to no longer threaten the missionaries. On the 26th ultimo, the Eastern Telegraph Company's steamer "Great Northern" carried news of the Mymie proceedings to the Admiral at Zanzibar, who promptly sailed for Mombassa and it being considered desirable to scour the country behind and below Mombassa, a party of five hundred men of her Majesty's ships St. George and Phœbe was organised for the purpose, General Sir Lloyd Matthews leading a strong force of Soudanese. No field-guns were taken, though, according to reports *via* Zanzibar, the insurgents have occupied an old disused fort at Gaze, formerly held by the forces of the Imperial British East African Company, a position from which it will be somewhat difficult to dislodge them. A fortnight prior to this an ultimatum had been sent to the Chief of the disaffected tribesmen. General Matthews was anxious to bring the Chief to reason before the period of ten days which had been specified expired, and invited him to come down under a flag of truce. But the Chief said that when he did so he should bring 500 of his men, well-armed, as a body-guard. General Matthews, apprehending danger, sent to the ships on the station for aid. When the Chief heard this, he refused to come down, and in consequence all the available men were landed from the Phœbe, Magpie, Racoon, and Swallow. An advance was made up the river in boats, the enemy lining both banks, but without firing on the party. A village was captured and occupied, and at night a continued fire of musketry was kept up. One of the sentries was severely wounded by a club, and a man named Hill, of the Racoon, was shot dead by an arrow. The expedition was to proceed to Wassein. A body of eight hundred coolies are employed by the commissariat and transport department. It is not likely that the expedition will be many days away from Mombassa, but a plentiful supply of provisions has been carried up to Mombassa in case of need.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s Thames, with the English mails of the 9th instant, left Aden, at 4 a.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight, on Sunday next.

MR. CHIMANLAL HARBHERAM THAKOR, of the Middle Temple, has made the usual declaration, and been admitted a member of the Bombay Bar.

THE Orphean Dramatic Club had their dress rehearsal for the revival of "Jehangier," at the Novelty Theatre, last night, when all went merrily. The children of the Byculla and Indo-British Schools and other charitable organisations were invited to witness the rehearsal. They turned up in full force, and as may be imagined enjoyed themselves immensely. The capital nature of the performance should ensure bumper houses on both evenings.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held yesterday, in the Town Hall, Mr. Justice Jardine, the new president, being in the chair for the first time since his election as president in the place of Mr. Justice Bayley. A resolution was passed expressive of the great loss sustained by the Society in the death of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, and it was resolved that a deputation, headed by the president, wait upon Sir Dinshaw M. Petit in order to express to him the Society's sense of the loss which they, in common with the community, had sustained. The president, in delivering his inaugural address, adverted to the great interest he felt in the success of the Society, which, he said, he would always do his best to promote.

YESTERDAY, before Mr. C. M. Cursetji, Third Judge of the Small Causes Court a most unedifying spectacle ensued, when Mr. Sorabji Billimoria, a respectable pleader of the courts, who is sued for the recovery of Rs. 22, being the amount of fee paid in advance for professional services, was being cross-examined by Mr. Murzban, barrister-at-law, who appeared for the plaintiff. In his cross-examination Mr. Billimoria adhered to the statement that he was willing to conduct the case according to the contract, but he declined to instruct Mr. Murzban, as he was not bound to do so, and hence the plaintiff withdrew the instructions which absolved him from appearing in the case, which was in the court of the Second Judge. Mr. Billimoria stated in court what had transpired in the court of the Second Judge, when Mr. Smetham, solicitor, who appeared for the plaintiff in that case, applied for and obtained a postponement of the case on the 24th of July. Mr. Murzban asked Mr. Billimoria if he had gone to the bungalow of Mr. Rustomji Patell, Second Judge, with his pleader after the suit had been filed, but this suggestion was emphatically and indignantly denied by Mr. Billimoria. Mr. Nusserwanji, pleader, characterised the suggestion as a morbid invention of the diseased imagination of Mr. Murzban, while Mr. Cawasji Setna asked the court to call upon Mr. Murzban to withdraw the suggestion or to give the name of the man, who had given such false instructions to the counsel, as, if necessary, they wished to proceed against the man. The Judge ruled that as the question was irrelevant, it had not gone on his notes, and so he could not ask the counsel to give the name. Mr. Setna remarked that as reporters had taken notes of the question, it would be published in the papers and so unless Mr. Murzban gave the name he would take it that it was a pure invention. Mr. Murzban, in addressing the court, characterised the conduct of Mr. Davur as dishonourable stating that his learned friend had tried to wash the dirty linen of the defendant in the court, and that his (Mr. Davur's) conduct in throwing dirt upon him (Mr. Murzban) by making false imputations, and then failing to call witness to prove them, was disgraceful. Mr. Setna protested against such aspersions being cast behind the back of a professional brother, stating that if there was anything disgraceful, it was on the part of Mr. Murzban, who ought to be ashamed to indulge in such attacks upon a respectable lawyer. The court said that Mr. Murzban's offensive remarks were uncalled for and unjustified. Mr. Davar did not call any witnesses because there was nothing to disprove Mr. Murzban, who seemed to be in a mood of great excitement, repeated opprobrious epithets towards the defendant and his counsel, and he was repeatedly warned by the court to confine himself on the points at issue in the case. Judgment will be given in the case on Saturday next.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EXPEDITION TO MWELI.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

News has been received that General Matthews was slightly wounded during the storming of Mweli on Saturday.

LORD WOLSELEY APPOINTED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, stated in the House of Lords, to-night, that Lord Wolseley will succeed his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief on the 1st of November.

The conditions of the appointment, he said, are being considered, the Government having reserved the liberty to make any necessary changes.

PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons this evening a motion brought forward by Mr. A. J. Balfour giving the Government the whole time of the House for the rest of the Session,was adopted by a majority of 148 votes.

THE COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY AT KUCHENG.

Aug. 20.

Reuter's correspondent at Hongkong telegraphs that the Prefect attached to the Commission appointed to enquire into the Kucheng massacres, and the Chinese officials at Kucheng, refuse to permit the British and American Consuls to be present at the examination of the prisoners.

The Consuls have protested, and the matter has been referred to the Viceroy.

PLUNDERING BY CHINESE SOLDIERS.

The *Times'* correspondent at Hongkong telegraphs that the soldiers are plundering the people, and more incendiary placards have been posted in Canton.

THE MALAGASY EXPEDITION.

French accounts state that the Hova Army (four thousand strong) is near Andriba, ably commanded by Rainianjonoro, a gigantic negro.

The French troops are surrounded by spies.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 20.

The s. s. Thames, with the mails of the 9th inst., left here for Bombay, at 4 a.m., to-day ; and the s. s Massillia, for Colombo and Australia, at midnight.

THE CONVALESCENT DEPOT AT DALHOUSIE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

Sanction has been accorded to a revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 85,529, for re-distribution of accommodation at the convalescent depot at Dalhousie, in order to provide suitable accommodation for British troops.

TRIAL OF SOCKET SIGNALS.

The trial of the Cotton Powder Company's socket signals by the Inspector of Army Signalling of the four Commands has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

AN APPEAL TO THE VICEROY.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

A petition for reprieve of the sentence on Private Thomas Stewart, Highland Light Infantry, will now probably go to the Viceroy.

THE GANPATI FESTIVAL AT POONA.

POONA, Aug. 20.

The Hindus are making preparations for the Ganpati festival on a larger scale, several booths having been erected, and singing parties now being trained to sing. The festival lasts from the 22nd instant to the 3rd proximo. Mr. Silcock, Collector of Poona, has issued a proclamation, warning the public not to carry any sticks or offensive weapon ; not to sing or use language, or make any gesticulations, or exhibit pictures or placards, likely to injure the religious feeling of any community.

THE 2ND BOMBAY LANCERS ANNUAL SPORTS.

The annual sports of the 2nd Bombay Lancers were held to-day on their parade-ground at Ghorporee. A large concourse of spectators assembled, and witnessed several interesting events. Amongst those present were Lord and Lady Sandhurst, General and Mrs. Nairne, and General Blundell.

Tent-pegging and lime-cutting by sections of fours was won by the 2nd Bombay Lancers' team, composed of Captain Gordon, Dr. Lyons, R. Messrs. Fenn and Hewlett. A great deal of amusement prevailed in the Bhisties and Byle race. The Mounted Infantry Competition, open to British Infantry, was won by the Loyal North Lancashires. Tent-pegging by section over jump was won by the 27th Field Battery and the 36th. Four sections took part. All were well mounted, and the style of jumping was good. The Ladies' Tilting Competition, in which eight ladies took part, was won by Mrs. Humfrey. The others who competed were Mrs. Pilleau, Mrs. Mercer, Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Turner-Jones, Miss Turnbull, Miss Stevens, and Miss Harrison. In the Pigsticking Competition great amusement happened when some ordinary pigs were let loose, and the riders were armed with spears of wood. The tent-pegging competition was won by the C section, the right half of the squadron. The whole show was brought to a successful conclusion by a musical ride of the Lancers, which was done capitally and loudly applauded.

BANGALORE RACES.

BANGALORE, Aug. 20.

First Race.—" The Horse Hurdle Handicap."

Mr Buchanan's Canopus, 11st 7lb	1
Hajee Ismail Sait's Harlequin, 10st 20lb	2

Time, 4mins. and 12secs. Velocity and Ruby ran out.

Second Race.—" The Selling Plate."

Mr Luck's Isinglass, 8st 7lb	1
Capt Hardy's Lancer, 7st 7lb	2
Desraj Ur's Scimitar, 9st 12lb	3

One length separated the winner from the second horse, who won easily. Time, 1min. and 29secs. Also ran Ambassador.

Third Race.—" The Cambridgeshire."

Capt Firman's Arrah Na Pogue, 10st	1
Mr Michael's Detective, 9st 7lb	2
Major Gough's Meg, 10st 3lb	3

Won easily by one and a-half length. Time, 55 secs. Eight ran.

Fourth Race.—" The Abkari Purse."

Mahomed Musthan's, Istamboul, 7st 7lb	1
Mr Michael's Dunton, 10st 7lb	2
Mr Armstrong's Lukshmi, 10st 3lb	3

Won by two lengths easily. Time, 1min. and 42½secs. Seven ran.

Fifth Race.—" The Bangalore Cup."

Mr Earnest's Adoration, 8st 4lb	1
Mr Irwin's Camlin, 9st 1lb	2
The Rajah of Vizianagram's Kitchigh, 9st 4lb	3

Won by one length. Time, 2min. and 18½ secs. Ten ran.

Sixth Race.—" The All Horse Handicap."

Mr Dignum's Thomond, 9st 5lb	1
Mr Victor's Queen's Messenger, 8st 4lb	2
Cols Grant and Macintire's Barbarian, 7st 12lb	3

Won by one length. Time, 1min. and 42secs. Six ran.

Seventh Race.—" The Beginners Stakes."

Desraj Ur's Blink Bonny, 7st 7lb	1
Mr Luck's Leopard, 8st 7lb	2
Mr Wolseley Smith's Piccaboo, 9st 11lb	3

A length and a half separated the first and second horses. Time, 41½ secs. Nine ran.

THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

Sir Robert Low has issued orders with a view to the moving regiments remaining across the frontier as near as possible to their future posts.

The 2-2nd Gurkhas returned to and arrived at Dehra Dun on the 18th ; the No. 31 Native Field Hospital left by goods train on the 19th for Rawal Pindi ; the Bedfords arrived at Mardan on the 19th ; the East Lancashires, at Jalala ; and the No. 6 Company Madras Sappers, at Malakand ; and the 34th Pioneers, at Chakdara, on the same date.

A telegraph line has been erected from Serai to Barchanrai, a distance of six miles ; and the office was opened at the latter place on the 18th inst.

THE HOUSE-TAX AT SURAT.

MUNICIPALITY SANCTIONS Rs. 10,000 FOR APPEAL.

The question of the imposition of a house-tax at Surat, which caused so much heart-burning and discontent there some time ago, is not likely to be dropped at all events for the present, in view of the decision of Mr. Paranjpe, Sub-Judge at Surat, who declared the impost to be illegal. The judgment was greeted with an outburst of joy by a large section of the Hindu community, who celebrated their triumph by forming a procession, which was headed by Mr. Motabhoy Motilal Desai, a respectable pleader and an elected member of the Municipal Corporation at Surat. The joy of the people knew no bounds. The procession, which consisted of more than three thousand persons, went to the river Tapti, and thence to a temple to offer their prayers. After performing the thanks-giving ceremony they garlanded their champion Mr. Motabhoy, and then accompanied him to his house with music playing all along the route. Mr. Motabhoy was assisted in his opposition to the tax by several other influential pleaders of Surat, including Mr. Bhagubhoy Dayabhoy, and Mr. Samarth. Mr. Jamietram Nanabhoy Haridass, barrister-at-law, was also engaged by one of the parties, who were against the imposition of a house-tax. There were about twenty-eight suits against the Municipality and eighteen of these were decided against the Municipality, while ten suits are still pending in the court of Mr. V. V. Paranjpe, First Class Subordinate Judge. Mr. Paranjpe declared the imposition of the tax illegal for want of proper definition of the nature of the impost. He also held that the notification was defective inasmuch as the object or purpose for levying of the levy was not shown. The assessment lists were declared illegal, having been prepared before the sanction of the Government had been obtained. Mr. Paranjpe also held that the Municipality had not considered the objections of the *ryots* either in or outside the Municipality. He further expressed it as his opinion that rule No. 15 was *ultra vires*, inasmuch as the Government in the first place decline to exempt the poor people from taxation, and subsequently, on the representation of the Collector, made in a demi-official letter sanctioned their exemption from paying the tax. The assessment system differed from the standard laid down by the Municipality, and therefore it was illegal. Although Mr. Paranjpe's decision has rejoiced the people it has placed the Municipality in a difficulty.

When the house-tax was first proposed in Surat the impression created in the minds of many illiterate persons that the impost was a great hardship had been removed, and they had learnt to look at it with favour. The tax was solely imposed to enable the Municipality to obtain funds to complete their water-works project. But a certain party sprang up declaring that there was no need for water-works in Surat, as a pure supply was obtainable from wells and the river. Those who were in favour of the water-works urged that people had to suffer great hardship in the absence of a proper supply of water as in the hot season the wells dried up and the water became unwholesome. They stated that the poor people had sometimes to go a very great distance to get pure water from well or river, that at the time of fire they had to suffer a great deal from its absence, and that on the whole the water-works would be a great boon to the city. Ultimately the scheme for water-supply was sanctioned ; and the house-tax was imposed. But at the same time the octroi duty, which brought to the Municipality a handsome revenue was abolished. About 6,000 petitions were then sent to the Municipality, protesting against the imposition of a house-tax, and at meetings of the rate-payers held in different wards resolutions were passed expressing strong disapproval of the measure. The petitioners urged the retention of the octroi duty, which they said did not directly touch their purse. But the house-tax party considered it to be a mistaken notion inasmuch as the merchants, who had to pay octroi duty on the goods imported into the city, raised their prices on dutiable goods. But in the end the reform party succeeded, and with the sanction of the Government, the octroi duty was abolished, and the now much abused house-tax was imposed. Party feelings then ran high, and as many people refused to pay the taxes distress-warrants were issued against them. But now the confusion is at its height. After the decision of the sub-judge many more ratepayers refused to pay the tax, although the Municipality has issued a circular to their inspectors to go on collecting it. The magistrate has cancelled the distress-warrants, but still the Municipality urge that the decision affects only the plaintiffs in the eighteen cases, not all the house-owners. Feeling, therefore, runs high as there are not a few who believe that the decision applied to all the house-owners. The Municipality have issued instructions to their inspectors that those who interfere with the collecting of tax are liable to punishment for obstructing them in the performance of their lawful duties. This course is generally disliked on the ground that it would tend to further litigation ; and it is suggested on all hands that the Municipality should defer collection of the tax until the appeal to the High Court, which the Municipality has resolved to prefer against the sub-judge's decision, has been heard. The cases lasted for five months and the cost incurred by the Municipality amounted to close upon Rs. 2,300. The octroi duty brought in a revenue of Rs. 30,000, whereas the house-tax would bring in a revenue of Rs. 45,000 and if the decision is upheld on appeal court, the Municipality will find themselves on the horns of a dilemma as two years would be lost before re-arranging the house-tax, which would involve the Municipality in a loss of revenue to the extent of Rs. 90,000 and the water-works which are more needed at Surat than elsewhere in Gujarat would have to be postponed indefinitely.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Saturday evening under the presidency of Mr. Moore, Collector of Surat, when consideration was given to the subject. The President moved a resolution to the effect that Mr. Bejanji Maneckji Jambu-aria, pleader, be retained for the Municipality on a fee of Rs. 30 per day and that an outlay of Rs. 10,000 be provided for defraying the legal expenses of the appeal. He further moved that the Advocate-General be engaged to fight out the appeal for the Municipality. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Burjorji Nusserwanji Vakil, who remarked that if they did not appeal against the decision, it would be considered as final, and in that case the Municipality would have to re-arrange the system of house-tax. The sub-judge decided that the cause of imposing the house-tax should be laid down in the notification. They had abolished the octroi duty, which brought in a revenue of Rs. 30,000, and substituted house-tax, which was calculated to fetch Rs. 45,000. This tax was no doubt levied for the water-supply. They had a gain of Rs. 15,000, but the amount was insufficient to meet the expenses of water-supply. If they had to pass a new scheme for the house-tax, it would take two years and during those two years they would suffer a loss to the extent of Rs. 90,000, if the decision was not upset in the appeal. The rule No. 18 was for the benefit of the poor who were exempted from taxation. It was remarked by the court that the petitions, of the people were not considered but it was impossible to separately consider 6,000 petitions, which would take two years.

Some of the members thought that the appeal should be deferred until they got a certified copy of the judgment. Various amendments were proposed by different members but all of them were lost. All the nine rejected amendments were against the expenditure of Rs. 10,000 being incurred to fight the appeal, one of the members proposed that the opinion of the Advocate-General be taken before launching themselves into further litigation ; but the amendment was rejected. Mr. Bhimbhai Kirparam, the Income-Tax Collector at Surat, a member of the Corporation and who is the leader of the party in favour of the imposition of the house-tax, said that it was necessary to sanction the expediture at once as the Law Committee had recommended. After heated discussion the expenditure of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned the members voting in favour of it being 15 as against 9 members, who voted against it. Those who voted against it were all elected members while those who voted in favour of it were all nominated members with the exception of two or three gentlemen. The Municipality continues to prosecute the defaulting tax-payers in the Magistrate's Court, a course which is strongly condemned by the populace.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 19.

You have had, I see from day to day, more or less a detailed account of our District Polo Tournament here ; so it behoves me merely to send you, as is my wont, a more or less chatty resume of what has taken place during the past week. Yet being an old polo player myself, and one who loves the game, I must write about it ; about its uses and abuses. I remember some ten years ago, journeying to Umballa to take part in the great tournament there. An unlimited number of ponies were allowed to any player, but as the play consisted of six " chukkers " of ten minutes each, more ponies were required in the game, than is now the case. I had three really good ponies and wanted two more badly, and as luck would have it I happened to attend an auction of furniture, kit, etc., that took place at old Rivett's, the local auctioneer. A rather " ratty " chestnut was put up for sale, and as no one seemed to know anything about him, and he had no character, he was knocked down to me for Rs. 120. and on the following morning I was out with my " string " practising and knocking the ball above, when I espied a little cloud of dust coming towards me on the " maidan." This turned out to be a newly joined subaltern, being run away with, on what I thought was one of the best movers,I have ever seen. They disappeared in very much the same way as they had appeared. It seems that in the end the boy was not hurt,but very anxious to part with the pony. I gave him a song for it, and added it to my string. I found on trying him that he had got a hard side to his mouth, but was all right on the other. In ten days' time, they were both as good as any other pony in the tournament, and subsequently became two of the fastest in India on the turf. The most expensive pony of my five cost me Rs. 500, which was a very big price in those days, but as he won me a series of steeplechases, he proved to be a gold-mine. Now-a-days one never looks at a " made " polo pony under Rs. 1,000. Now a great deal of this could be obviated if the height was raised to 14 hands, or even 14·1. I do not,personally, think the danger would be any greater and naturally the price would be far less, as it would be the means of putting into the market many thousands of ponies that are just too big. In addition to which it would make English and Indian polo ponies interchangeable, and so cheapen the market in both countries. Viewed as a whole the District Tournament here was a poor affair. Being in the very heart of the Indian Arab market it seemed strange, that better ponies were not produced. Captain Dimsdale rode about the best pony present, a weight carrying grey ; and Captain Lecky had another really nice looking one, also a grey but rather fat. The Middlesex had about three nice ponies, and the Poona Horse about five. The class of polo may be judged when I tell you that the A.-D.-C.'s team had only played together *once* before the match they played with the Middlesex, and made a good fight of it, with about two ponies each ; and yet the Middlesex got into the final, and fought out the issue with the Poona Horse. No, what is wanted is a new polo ground. Every care, certainly, has been bestowed on this one, by our energetic secretary, Captain Lecky. Yet the ground has yet to be made that will stand the wear and tear of eighteen " chukkers " being played on it, during one afternoon. Surely in a wealthy place like Poona, there should be no difficulty about funds ; and with a Commander-in-Chief and a General officer Commanding, present on the spot, both fully aware that polo-playing is the means of moulding and making infant Wellingtons, and is quite as important as a parade-ground, if not more so. They should not rest till another is added to the place, as it is now, there were seven falls in one afternoon, and *most* fortunate it was that no one was killed. The games were most friendly, but some of the riding was distinctly dangerous. Undoubtedly the best team won, and Captain Grantham is to be congratulated on the result. The K. O. Y. L. L, who were knocked out by the Poona Horse, played the second best game in the Tournament, and had they had a little more " condition," and had they not changed their tactics, and changed their games from an *offensive* and a *defensive* one, when they apparently had it in hand ; they would have gone very near winning.

The hounds met on Sunday morning on the fifth mile-stone on the Nagar Road, time 6 a.m. There was a large meet, and the pack which, owing to this horrible fever, is now reduced to about seven couple, quickly found, and took us a tearing pace for rather more than a mile, when they bowld over a small jack in the open. A lot of Indian coin and sugarcane fields were drawn blank, but a fox was found in a nullah, and gave us a sharp spin, but unfortunately a " chinkara " got up straight in front, and the hounds changed in to him at once ; the fox went away to our left and the hounds were allowed to run the chinkara " by sight." They soon got on terms, and were eventually taken off, the " chink " being released. We had another short run after this, and so spent a most enjoyable morning.

On Saturday, thes Badminton tournament, which has been spinning itself out for several weeks, was brought to a close. Thefinals were played between—

Mrs. Badham } —1 vs. Miss Turnbull } —5
Mr. Fraser } Mr. MacIver }

Mrs. Badham and Mr. Fraser came off victorious, the games being 15 to 12 each time.

The same evening a shikar competition was shot off at the Gymkhana rifle range. The following ladies entered :—Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Blundell, Lady Sandhurst, Mrs. Turner-Jones, Miss Gardiner, Miss W. Vidal, Miss Burgess, Miss F. Burgess, and Miss Bromley. The match prize was won by Mrs. Webb, and the money prize, which was presented by Colonel Selby to the lady making the best score, was won by Miss Bromley. The men's singles in the Tennis Tournament were finished on Friday 16. The finals were played between Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Greig. The latter won, the match throughout was somewhat one-sided, as Mr. Johnstone, whose fame as a player is wide-spread, was suffering from a sprained ankle. The Kirkee R.A. sports, which had twice been postponed on account of the rain, came off this week. The day, though showery, was fine on the whole, all the beauty and fashion of Kirkee and Poona were present, and a most enjoyable afternoon was spent.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Thames, with the English mails of the 9th instant, left Aden, at 4 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight on Sunday. The Thames, which communicated at Aden with the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Massilia, brings the following passengers :—

From London : Mr. G. H. Webb, Lieut-Col. C. D. Cooper, Mr. G. C. Winterbottam.

From Brindisi : Surg.-Capt. J. B. Smith, Capt. J. C. Erck, Mr. J. Young, Mr. J. Curi-tie, Messrs. E. M. and F. G. Pratt, Mr. Crawford, Mr. D. Greenhalgh, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bilderbeck, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Yule, Mr. J. W. Dawson, Mr. E. Dumalo, Mr. A. W. Sheppard, Mr. E. C. Lefebour, and Mr. T. R. Theakstone.

MILITARY NEWS.

Privilege leave of absence is grated to Lieut-Colone W. A. Wetherall, 22nd Bo. I., from 1st September to 30th October 1895.

Temporary leave of absence is granted to Surgeon Colonel D. E. Hughes, I. M. S., P. M. O., Bombay and Aden Districts, for ten days from the 22nd Instant.

The laxity in church-going in Poona, which recently called forth from the Bishop of Bombay a gentle spiritual remonstrance, followed very soon after by the more peremptory command from military authority that officers should be more regular in their attendance at Sunday Church parades, would the *Saturday Journal* thinks, seem to imply, either that in India, we are getting careless about our spiritual obligations or that a religious revival is setting in. It may be that the advent to power of a party which is an acknowledged bulwark of the Church has revived our flagging zeal, which was caused to droop by the influence of a Radical crew sworn to Disestablishment. Whatever may be the reason, it is quite evident that Bishops will not be so successful in filling the churches as the military authorities, who possess over their flocks the enormous advantage of force.

CRICKET.

POONA VS BOMBAY.

Next in importance to the international match is this fixture,which annually draws a very large crowd of spectators. At the commencement of the match yesterday the Visitors seemed weaker in attack and defence than Bombay, and there is no denying that Poona does not this year boast of that strong XI. which once displayed first-class cricket, and taught our local knights of the wicket several things in this king of out-door games.

The match commenced at 11-30, when the wicket played fast, and there was no wonder the home team, winning the toss, decided to take advantage of the good pitch. Captain Smith and Brooks were the first two at the wickets to face the attack of Bowen and Deas. They both commenced a fast game, and so punishing did the bats prove themselves that in half-an-hour 60 was signalled on the telegraph board. By this time Browne had relieved Deas at the pavilion end, but no check could be effected on the fast scoring. The players indulged in free hitting, and after a very hot chance in the out-field, which was bungled by substitute, Smith was at last held on the mid-off, by Deas, where he skied Bowen, (62-1-40). He had a merry innings, and the 40 runs scored off his bat were made up of couples, trebles, and 4s, only 5 being singles. Captain Carnegy partnered Brooks, and the game became slower. The new comer put up a few runs, bringing the total to 69, when a fast one from Browne hit Brooks on the hat, and after a slight rebound touched the bat, and as it rose again Bowen held him very cleverly (69-2-25). Nugent filled the vacancy, and after two maidens were received from each bowler, respectively, Carnegy put away a single, and 70 was telegraphed. Nugent next drove Browne for three, and the next ball, a break from the off, with great velocity smashed Carnegy's bail, (74-3-6). Cheetham joined Nugent, and slow play ensued. During this partnership only 14 runs were added to the total, and Cheetham succumbed to a pretty break from Browne. The same bowler succeeded in displacing the bails of Captain Addison, who had just come out. This was the second bail the bowler smashed. Macbeth took Addison's place at the wicket. He played the last ball of Browne's over, and the leather being passed to Bowen, Nugent was held in the slips by Greig, a very sure field, (92-6-15). Haydon partnered Macbeth, but was very soon caught in the slips, off Browne, who proved a very successful bowler after Smith had been disposed of. Macbeth was given l-b-w. to Bowen before he could open his account, and Hair and McCausland had now to defend the sticks. A few minutes passed in feeble play until Hair was caught by Bowen as he drove the bowler straight into his hands. Anderson, the last man for Bombay, hit Bowen in the out-field, but was smartly held by Hicks, who judged the catch very well. The Bombay venture closed with a total of 98 runs. Bowen bowled very steadily throughout the innings, and though be bowled when Smith and Brooks knocked up the major portion of the runs his account stood very well in the end, his average being 5 wickets for 45 runs. Browne who has always proved a very useful change bowler came out well, and succeeded in obtaining 5 wickets at the cost of 32 runs.

At 1-15 the Visitors took their chance, and opened the venture with Krickenbeck and Greig. Anderson trundled from the pavilion end, and started with a maiden, which disposed of Greig, the best bat in the XI. (0-1-0). This was very disappointing both to the Visitors and the large number of spectators, who had come out to see this stylish bat play his favourite strokes on the cover-point, and cut the bowlers. The disaster was felt all the more when the reliable bat Browne succumbed to a curly one from Hair, before he opened his account, (3-2-0). Wilkins and Krickenbeck managed to remain at the wickets until lunch time, when the total was only 9 runs, and 2 wickets down. The Visitors returned to the defence after lunch, but in half-an-hour the whole team was disposed of, thanks to the bowling of Anderson and Hair. The former succeeded in dismissing five bats for 11 runs, while the latter secured a like number of wickets for 17 runs. Five of the bats, viz., Greig, Browne, Sale, Deas, and Hicks were sent back to the pavilion with a 0, and none of them could enter into double figures. Fernyhough was the only man who played with anything like confidence, carrying his bat for 9 runs. The Visitors were all dismissed for 34 runs, a result nobody expected in the morning, seeing how strong the XI. was in defence.

The home team, 64 runs ahead of their opponents, began the second venture at 3-15, and fared even worse than their rivals in the beginning. Who could have thought of seeing the telegram 0-3-0, when Smith and Brooks were sent out to face the very bowlers they punished so severely in the morning ? Bowen gave Smith notice to quit, displacing the bails before he could open his shoulders. Carnegy, who next went in, was given l-b-w to the same bowler, though the batsman was not satisfied with the decision, he having hit the ball quite as he could with the bat (0-2-0) ; and in trying to secure a run off Brooks, Nugent reached the opposite crease too late, and was run out. Cheetham in partnership with Brooks managed to improve matters, and the first decade was telegraphed. The former player was more severe on Browne, and put up ten in three strokes. He drove him quite straight once again when Brooks left his crease to secure a run, but the drive from his partner went straight into the opposite wicket, and Brooks was run out, the bowler having just managed to touch the leather with the tip of his finger. Addison made a stand between the wickets, and 20 was soon signalled. At the pavilion end Browne was relieved of the leather, and Sale was given his place. During this partnership the total was pulled up to 30. Addison after a contribution of 10 was caught in the slips, off Sale. Soon after that Cheetham was run out, his account showing twenty to his credit (36-6-20). McCausland was clean-bowled by Bowen with a tremendous break from the leg. Macbeth and Haydon played good cricket, and the total was steadily piled up. At 4-30, 70 was signalled, and Haydon was held by Wilkins, on mid-off (71-8-7). This wicket was captured by Greig, who was specially placed on to trundle at pavilion end, and he succeeded in dissolving the partnership. Hair was next caught behind the stumps, and Anderson having started with a single Macbeth who was playing a very steady game put his leg in front of the wicket to pull away Greig. He missed it, and being given l.-b.-w. returned to the pavilion with a very valuable contribution of 27 runs, played off a punishing bat. The Gymkhana's second venture was brought to a close at 4-15 for 75 runs.

The Visitors commenced the second innings in the same order as before, having 140 runs to make. Anderson and Hair trundled against them, and Greig was lucky in being missed in the slips, off Hair, after he had made only one run. The bowler had his revenge in the next over, when he clean-bowled Krickenbeck with a twist he placed so nicely from the leg (6-1-4). Browne joined Greig, and a slow game was seen for a little while. Immediately after 10 was up Greig hit Anderson on the cover, but Framji who was fielding for Brooks caught him very cleverly on the point, (14-2-11). Wilkins went to take his place, but returned without troubling the scorers. Sale, the new man in, supported Browne very ably, and between them this pair knocked up 46 runs. Both players indulged in free-hitting, and Anderson was relieved of the trundling at pavilion end. Cheetham who was given the left-handers' place, succeeded in dismissing both the bats, who had well settled down, and were displaying very decent game. Browne in hitting Cheetham straight over the bowler's head was very smartly held by the bowler, and in agility and presence of mind the performance was not in any way inferior to that of Carnegy who held Wilkins so well. Sale was stumped, having gone out of line to punish Cheetham. Browne contributed 27 and Sale 18. Hall and Deas made a little stand when the former was caught by Cheetham as the batsman attempted to hit him on mid-off. Deas and Fernyhough managed to remain between the wickets up to the time to draw stumps. The score stood—84 with 6 wickets down.

The game will be resumed at 11-30 this morning. Below are the scores and analysis :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Smith, c Deas, b Bowen	40	b Bowen	0
Brooks, c Bowen, b Browne	25	run out	2
Capt Carnegy, b Browne	6	l-b-w, b Bowen	0
Cheetham, b Browne	5	run out	20
Lieut Nugent, R N, c Greig, b Bowen	15	run out	0
Capt Addison, b Browne	0	c Bowen, b Sale	10
J B K Macbeth l-b-w	0	l-b-w, b Greig	27
Lt Haydon, c Bowen, b Browne	1	c Wilkins, b Greig	7
McCausland, not out	4	b Bowen	3
R K Hair, c and b Bowen	1	c Usborne, b Greig	0
Capt Anderson, c Hicks, b Bowen	0	not out	1
Extra	1	Extras	5
Total	98	Total	75

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Bowen	120	45	6	5	*96	26	6	3
Deas	25	20	0	0				
Browne	90	32	5	5	†40	21	2	0
Sale					25	12	2	1
Greig					28	8	1	3

* Bowled one wide ball. † Bowled one no-ball.

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
R E Krickenbeck, b Hair	6	b Hair	4
J G Greig, b Anderson	0	c Subst, b Anderson	11
H E Browne, b Hair	0	c and b Cheetham	27
A D Wilkins, b Hair	5	c Carnegy, b Anderson	0
E L Sale, st Carnegy, b Anderson	0	st Carnegy, b Cheetham	18
J H Hall, b Anderson	2	c and b Cheetham	8
L M Deas, b Hair	0	not out	8
H C Fernyhough, not out	9	not out	6
T M Usborne, b Anderson	2	to bat	
J Hicks, b Anderson	0		
F J,Bowen, b Hair	4		
Extras	6	Extras	2
Total	34	Total	84

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Anderson	60	11	7	5
Hair	58	17	7	5

A cricketing correspondent writes :—The weather for the Bombay and Poona Gymkhana match was favourable throughout, although the light was changeable. An excellent wicket was in readiness. The Gymkhana, who were "at home" to their friends, had provided ample accommodation for those who came to witness the match, everything being most comfortable inside the tents. The match was looked forward to with a great deal of interest, and a tough struggle was anticipated in spite of the fact that the Bombay captain had not got together his best team. Eleven o'clock was the hour fixed for the match, but as a matter of fact play did not commence tell a quarter past. Bombay opened their innings very favourably, the first pair, thanks chiefly to the free hitting of Smith, putting together sixty-two for the loss of one wicket, out of which Smith was responsible for 46. After the dismissal of the latter batsman a rot set in, nobody being able to make a stand,and the whole side were out for 98. The bowling of the Poona Eleven, although poor at the outset, gradually improved, and with the exception of Smith and Nugent no one could do much with it. The fielding of the Poona Eleven on the whole was good, Greig and Deas being especially noticeable. The poor show Poona made in their first innings must be attributed to the bowling of Hair and Anderson, who carried all before them. It must have been extremely disappointing to their partners, who had expected great things of them, to see one wicket after another go down. With the exception of Fernyhough who played a very sound game, and was not out, no one was able to score at all, and the innings closed for the meagre total of 34. When Bombay went in for the second time it seemed as if they would cut even a worse figure than Poona, but the advent of Macbeth put a new complexion on the game, and the prospects of the home team looked brighter. He played with his usual vigour, his hitting being particularly good. His twenty-seven was a most valuable contribution. He was not well supported however, and the innings closed a few minutes after 4-30 for 75. A few minutes before five, Poona went in with the task of making 150 runs to win before them. They commenced badly, Greig who is an host in himself being caught after having made eleven, the total score at the fall of the third wicket being only 16. Matters after this became a little livelier, a change of bowling being found necessary as Anderson had been hit all over the field. The fielding at this stage was very loose, two catches being missed. The match will be resumed to-morrow, and in every probability the finish will be most exciting, for, as the game at present stands, the issue is most doubtful.

EVENING CONCERT.

For a long time there has been a desire on the part of the local Y. W. C. A. to possess a home, available as a place of resident for those of its members who have no relatives in Bombay with whom to reside. Last December Lord Harris opened a bazaar at the Town Hall, in aid of this object, and a good sum was obtained. But as a great deal more money is still required, various plans for its acquirement have been adopted by the Association, mainly upon the initiative of the energetic president Mrs. Freeman. Last but not least amongst them has been a concert, which came off at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, last night, and was a marked success, both in regard to the attendance (the room being filled from end to end) and to the quality of the performance. Although perhaps too large a proportion of the items were rather too sombre in tone. The opening pianoforte duet, Moskowsky's " Valse Brillante," by Mrs. Spinner and Mrs. Greaves, was followed by Miss Humphrey's song " Queen of the Roses " (Sullivan). Miss Humphrey, to whom the audience was mainly indebted for so good a programme, has a rich contralto voice, and sang with care and taste. Leslie's Memory was capitally rendered by Mrs. McLaren, Mrs. Squire, and Miss Humphrey. That familiar melody " The Friar of Orders Grey," was well interpreted by Mr. Dean. Miss Morris gave Cutler's " Golden Years " sweetly and sympathetically. An agreeable change was made in the programme by Mr. Scarpa's delightful manipulation of the violin, albeit the instrument was not properly tuned Smetana's " Ausder Heimath " was the piece selected. Mr. Peterkin closed the first part of the programme with Fitz-Gerald's " One May " given so naturally and freely that an encore was persistently demanded. The second part opened with pianoforte duet Brahms' " Hungarian Dance," by Mrs. Spinner and Mrs. Greaves. This was succeeded by Burns' Scotch melody to Surrenne's setting " My Heart is Sair," in which Mrs. McLaren made one of the principal successes of the evening. In response to an enthusiastic encore she gave the old favourite " Comin' thro' the Rye." Mr. Dean again appeared and rendered the " Bedouin Love Song," after which Miss Morris delighted the audience with her rendering of Rubenstein's " Voices of the Wood." Mr. Scarpa gave another violin solo, Raff's " Conzona," and Mr. Peterkin put the finishing touches on a brief and pleasing programme with Sullivan's lively air, " Ho, Jolly Jenkins."

Major-General Hutton, since his arrival in Sydney in April, 1893, has done much to create harmony out of chaos so far as the Australian defences are concerned. At the time of his landing from England the greatest financial depression prevailed. The Militia forces were naturally affected, and it has been General Hutton's duty to put all straight and place the defences of New South Wales on a more satisfactory basis. This he has done effectually ; nor has he stopped here. It has been his aim to create a system of federal defence which will be applicable to all the Australian colonies and Tasmania. A very considerable measure of success has followed his efforts, and when he leaves Australia, as there is every prospect of his doing in March, 1896, he will have the satisfaction of feeling that he has paved the way for the building up of a permanent federal edifice. His great difficulty, of course, has been to counteract the perpetual log-rolling and interference of interested local politicians. Fortunately good sense has prevailed, for the colonists recognised the advantages that are to be derived from a sound system, and the extravagance and inutility inseparable from a bad one. The feeling that he had the support of the large body of taxpayers must have been a great incentive to General Hutton. Be that as it may, there is no disguising that reforms have been introduced, the effect of which will be to promote in every way the efficiency of the local forces, and at the same time ensure a proper and economical system of administration if only the leading politicians can be brought to allow party interests to stand aside where the big question of national defence is concerned.

SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

THE NEW PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

A special meeting of the executive committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held yesterday afternoon, in the durbar-room of the Town Hall, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, the new president, being in the chair. This was the first meeting of the Society, which the learned judge presided ever since his election as president in succession to the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley ; and this fact lent a special interest to the proceeding in consequence.

The secretary, Mr. K. M. Shroff, read the proceedings of the last meeting, which were duly confirmed. In connection with the death of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, which was brought on as the first subject for consideration, the meeting unanimously passed the following resolution :—" That the members of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals desire unanimously to place on record their deep sense of regret at the untimely death, on the 8th inst. of their colleague, the late lamented Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, who was for upwards of ten years an active member of the committee of the Society, and who evinced a genuine and heartfelt interest in the advancement and promotion of the several humane objects of the Society, and who lent his powerful influence for the extension of the operations of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, which institution he visited on various occasions to inquire personally into the working of the hospital, and rendered useful service in securing large donations from his generous father Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., and also from Bai Dinbai Nusservanjee Petit, to supply additional building accommodation at the Hospital, as the want was felt from time to time. The committee join in the general expression of grief in consequence of such a sad and irreparable loss to the Petit family, and beg to offer their sympathy and condolence to the founder of the Hospital for Animals, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., and also to Mrs. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, to Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit, and to Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit."

At the suggestion of the secretary it was resolved that a deputation of the committee, headed by the president, wait upon Sir Dinshaw, at his convenience, and present to him a copy of the above resolution.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in addressing the meeting, said : I have taken good care to be present here to-day for more reasons than one, I feel you have done me no small honour in asking me to take up the work so long and successfully done in your company by the late president Mr. Justice Bayley. He is my friend of many years and my intimate collegue all the time I have been on the Bench : he left this city openly and sincerely applauded by its various communities, garlanded in a manner that does not fall to more brilliant men ; and I am quite sure these feelings had a deep root ; he was always true to himself, and when his long Indian career was near its end, men said to each other : Here is a man that never did or said mean thing. His protection of the suffering animals was in him the natural and gentle outcome of his character as a gentleman. His place in this chair knows him no more ; though comparisons are odious. I am sure you will all agree with me that it is very imperfectly filled by a successor who I fear can achieve no higher fame than to be known as " Judge Bayley Saheb ka vadli, " and whose best policy is to make use of your experience. It is however a special matter which has brought us here to-day ; the toll of the funeral bell ; and we fail not to join in solemn token of sympathy and regret at the loss of one of our most devoted members. Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, in the prime of his useful life. Death, they say, takes us by surprise and stays our hurrying feet ; this is what his family must feel. We cannot intrude on those deeper feelings, but this Society can speak for the animals for whom the Petit family has done so much and so long we can say that their mute nature mourns. What an American poet said of a great man may I think fairly be said over a good man who like Mr. Petit has run after opportunities of doing good—that

When a good man dies
For years beyond our ken
The light he leaves behind him lies
Upon the paths of men,

Now let me add that I will be ready to join with you in any form of respect to the family in mourning, and in presenting our condolences in the manner that best expresses our sincere feelings. Passing on to another subject I know you feel grateful to the Governer-in-Council for his resolve to hand over to this Society the fines inflicted by the magistrates on the prosecution laid by our paid agents. The material result will be an increase of our income. The moral result is much more. The confidence placed by the Government in the Society justifies the confidence of our constituents, the public. For men reason that the Governor is the head of the public order, and the Councillors are men used for above thirty years to deal with police and magisterial matters ; and if, they approve of what we are doing and show their active sympathy in this way, the Society has justified its existence. As for myself I will most cordially follow past example in working with the Government, recognising its position as responsible for the proper execution of the laws, willing to give most respectful hearing to any utterance from them. I am glad also to know of our friendly relations with the police, and to acknowledge the valuable help we get from the Commissioner, in such matters for example as the selection of our agents. I hope also that in the future as the past, those agents will show due deference to anything falling from the magistrates. Next let me say for myself how fully I go with the Society in all its aims. To be kind to animals was one of the lessons I learned of my mother's knee, and in India and Burma many a time I have found myself in cordial agreement with the Natives on this subject. I know well the feelings of such men as I used to meet in the princely states in Jhalawar and Hallar when I served in the Political Department—Chiefs and Karbharees and followers of Swami Narayan. I am familiar too with the views of the Buddhists of Burma and the Jains of Gujerat. I wish some of the interesting facts of our reports were more generally known, especially to my countrymen here in Europe. It is a fact of high importance, in every way pleasant that for years we have been well supported by the cotton traders levying a voluntary tax for us on the import and export of cotton—and as many a little maks a mickle we get about Rs. 50,000 a year therefrom, chiefly from Hindu traders. What a charming incident in the romance of trade, a " sookri " like this, for people that like sweets to put into their bag, for that minority that likes to snarl at people of this land to ponder and inwardly digest. It would find a place in any essay on cruelty to animals to which the University of Bombay might award a prize. This reminds me that the University might well set this as a subject. Now I knew Mr. John Bright, and at times received much kindness from him, and I would like to tell you what he did once. Here came a great deputation of assistant masters of Board Schools to see him, and talk about popular education. After a while he changed the theme. He said they had the proud position of training up the boys and of trying to make them good men : and then he added—whatever you do, never forget to teach them to be kind to animals. I would like to see this inculcated on the school-masters in India. I would like therefore to see our Society in some sort of connection with the learned world, with the legal profession, with the pleaders of the High Court who add to their professional merits the high degrees of the University, and who are now well represented in the local Legislature. I don't at all deny that my own regard for these gentlemen that I see everyday prompts my wish : but I know also what their modesty would conceal that they have much to do with schools to which they give their time and money and they by word and example have a good deal of influence over the generation to come. I think our counsels would be better too if we were to add some day to our committee a member of the medical profession ; for of this set of men George Elliot with the instinct of genius says they have a peculiar instinct that draws them to the relief of the miserable and the suffering. If I may go on with suggestions I would remark that Mr. Lee Warner of the Indian Civil Service who was one of the earliest founders of this Society will ere long be leaving the country : and it would be a graceful act to remember what he did, and as our printed report will soon show, let him know in some official way how great the result are now developed from a fine idea. It is probable that we have unnumbered supporters, visible or concealed ; for innocent human nature loves the beasts and birds. See how children, babies even, take to them as pets. Indeed I often think they are in many things better than we are. The fox is cunning enough, but no animal that I know of has ever shown the wonderful ingenuity of men in contriving fraud. They never stoop to embezzlement, signing forged checks, or perjury : or even such a thing as the adulteration of whiskey, who ever heard of a giraffe committing grievous hurt, and the more violent among them have a real excuse of necessity. I remember when I was in the neighbourhood of Choowal I often called on the Koli men and women there to contrast themselves with the Saras in the matter of chastity ; and I have since noted in the " Case of swans what Sir E. Coke writes about that noble bird when he explains why by the custom of the realm of England the young cignets belong equally to the owners of the cock and hen, for he says the cock swan is an emblem or representation of an affectionate and true husband to his wife above all other fowls, and for this cause nature has conferred on him a gift beyond all others, that is, to die so joyfully that he sings sweetly when he dies. Those that observe animals have much to say in their praise: and much of the literature of both the East and West is made up of fable and legend, where they shine as examples to grown up people on wisdom and virtue as well as to boys and girls. But I must not diverge into these contemplations; only let me conclude that as what was once only matter of hope has now become a great reality in this flourishing Society, so we may say that future things expected still may become accomplished too. (Applause.)

Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram proposed the best thanks of the meeting to their worthy chairman as a matter of duty before they parted. They should congratulate themselves on their good luck in having found such a worthy president in place of Mr. Justice Bayley. The address they had just heard would satisfy the Society that, in Mr. Justice Jardine, they had got a president who would surely promote their interests just as much as his predecessor.

Mr. Dharamsey Soonderdas Muljee, in seconding the proposition, fully endorsed the remarks of the proposer, adding that their interests were quite safe in the hands of an able, accomplished, and practical chairman; like Mr. Justice Jardine; and that they had nothing to fear in the future.

The proposition was carried with acclamation; and Mr. Justice Jardine having acknowledged his thanks, the proceedings terminated.

THE ALLEGED MANUFACTURE OF "EAU-DE-COLOGNE" IN BOMBAY.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which two Hindus, named Yeshwant Soma and Balla Gunoo, stood charged, at the instance of Inspectors Clark and Moore, of the Abkari Department, with manufacturing eau-de-cologne without a license from the Collector of Abkari and with using false trade-mark. Mr. Little, the Government solicitor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Velinker, defended the first accused, while the second accused was defended by Mr. Furdunji Pestonji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law.

Karunashunker Bhawani, a salesman in the firm of Messrs. Vasunji Nathoo & Co., examined by Mr. Robertson stated that his master carried on a very large business in Shaikh Memon Street. He knew the first accused Yeshwant, but he did not know the second. He knew that the first accused carried on business as a druggist, and prepared tinctures, liniments, &c. The accused had been to his shop about five months ago, and asked him to buy some tinctures, which he said he was preparing. He was asked to produce the samples which he did, and a test being made they were found to his satisfaction. The witness then gave him orders to supply some tinctures, liniments, &c., which he did, and for that he was paid in cash. He was not able to show the amounts of payment credited to the name of the accused in the account books of the firm as all the transactions were made in cash. The witness produced several bottles containing tinctures, distilled waters, &c., said to have been prepared by the accused, and stated that he (the witness) sold tins of spirits to the accused on various occasions. Whenever the accused brought anything he paid in cash.

Cross-examined by Mr. Little, witness stated that, he was not in a position to show any entry in the account books of the firm in the name of the accused to prove that money was ever paid to the accused for the things he supplied. He did not know whether the accused kept any book of account, and he never cared to know whether there was a single druggist in Bombay, who carried on his business without keeping the account books. As regards the labels of the firm found from the premises of the accused witness explained that as they were old and of no use to the firm, and as the accused wanted them he saw no harm in giving them to the accused. Witness further stated that he could not produce receipts passed by the accused for the amounts he received from him as the amount paid in each case was a small one.

Jayshunker Punja, a native doctor, examined by Mr. Robertson, stated that he knew the first accused for the last four months as the manufacturer of medicines, and had bought from him tinctures, liniments, and spirits for medicinal purposes. They were found to his satisfaction. The purchases were cash transactions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Little, witness said that when he asked the accused in what name he carried on his business he replied that it was in the name of "Rao Brothers." He did not know who "Franks and Co." or "Howells and Co." were. He did not know of a chemist who carried on his business without keeping the books of account. He could analyse the medicines by means of the alcoholic test as well as by means of smell and colour.

Mr. Talyarkhan then examined Babaji Bapuji, a mill-hand, residing at Chikul-Wadi. He stated that the second accused was his neighbour and worked in the mills. Cross-examined by Mr. Little, witness stated that, he could not account for the second accused having been found labelling the Cologne water bottles.

Arjun Ganas, examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, gave similar evidence.

Mr. Robertson said that his client being not properly acquainted with the English language his act should not be severely judged on account of the words "sole importers," which he had used on the labels, and the court should take a lenient view of the case.

Mr. Talyarkhan submitted that as there was no evidence to connect the second accused with the first he should be acquitted.

Mr. Little urged that if the first accused was a chemist it could have been easily proved by producing his account books. No label produced in court bore his name. The words "sole importers" would mislead one to believe that the stuff had been imported from England, and that the custom duty had been paid. This was a fraud on the public.

The magistrate, in disposing of the case, said he thought of having regard to all the particulars of the evidence produced that Section 43, clause (c) of the Abkari Act did not apply to this case; and, therefore, he acquitted the accused on the first charge. The magistrate, however, found the first accused guilty under Section 6 of the Merchandise Marks Act 4 of 1889 for giving false description of goods and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50. The second accused was acquitted as his presence at the place had been sufficiently explained by his counsel. The bottle containing the eau-de-cologne were confiscated, but the materials found were ordered to be returned.

The man with a letter seeking to be directed writes a Bengal paper is a characteristic feature of street life in Calcutta. Who has not had a letter thrust into his face with a request to be directed to the address on it. Often no request is made in words. The letter is handed to you with a gesture which implies that here the man's responsibility ceases and yours begins. He regards you more with curiosity than a desire for information, as if wondering how you intend getting out of the dilemma. If you venture to direct him he looks incredulous, and he receives your assurance that you cannot assist him with the conscious smile of a man who had already made up his mind about your ignorance. If you happen to be out frequently during the day it is not unusual to meet the same man with the same letter two or three times in different parts of the city. How the man with a letter does eventually discharge his mission is a mystery; but what is more puzzling is why he ever undertook it. The more philosophic do not wander about the streets seeking to be directed; they destroy the letter, enjoy a smoke and a chat for an hour or two, and return with the information that "there is no reply."

The more the insanitary condition of Calcutta is looked into says a local journal the worse it appears. The Health Officer tells us that the whole of Calcutta is at present existing on a "sort of Goragatcha." On the authority of Mr. Baldwin Latham, we are told that, owing to grave defects in the sewerage system, the soil and subsoil through out the city are polluted; that, in fact, we are all living on a large trenching ground. If this is the case, it is not clear how Calcutta is to be purified, even if the most effective sewerage system is introduced. The only way would be to remove the city temporarily from its present site and sow crops amongst the ruins of its halls and palaces. This is the best means known to the Municipality for regenerating used-up trenching grounds.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wettooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 10th August, 1895, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 76,369, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,22,430, other earnings (estimated) Rs. 350, making altogether Rs. 1,99,149 (includes K. G. F. Ry. Rs. 2,782) or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 234-4-8. During the corresponding week in 1894, the receipts were Rs. 1,96,406-9-5, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 233-13-1.

The Duke of Argyll was married, on July 30, by the Bishop of Ripon at the Palace Chapel, Ripon, to Miss Ina Erskine M'Neill, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Archibald M'Neill, of Colonsay, and niece of the late Lord Colonsay, and Extra Woman of the Bedchamber to the Queen. The marriage took place by special licence. The ceremony, in view of the recent death of Lord Colin Campbell, was of a private character. The service was choral. The bride was given away by her cousin, Major-Gen. Sir John M'Neill. The bride's ornaments included a present from the Queen, consisting of a miniature of Her Majesty set in diamonds. A necklet of pearls with a pearl and diamond heart-shaped pendant, the gift of the bridegroom; a diamond barcelet, presented by the people of Colonsay; and the Order of Victoria and Albert. The bridesmaids were Miss Annie Carpenter and Miss Hester Boyd Carpenter, youngest daughter of the Bishop of Ripon. The Duke and Duchess of Argyll afterwards left for Castle Howard and Inverary Castle.

The *Westminster Gazette* says that the Shahzada (who seems unable to drag himself away from the charms of the British capital) has been baulked of his very natural desire to visit Constantinople, Abdul Hamid having at the last moment decided not to invite his Highness. "The conduct of the Commander of the Faithful, is all the more surprising, as shortly after the Prince's arrival in London the Turkish Ambassador, without, we believe, being sounded in any way, intimated that the Government of the Sublime Porte would be pleased to receive the Shahzada, and that an official invitation would be sent in due course. His Excellency, we suppose, would hardly have done this except under instructions from Constantinople, and as the Ameer has no quarrel with the Sultan, it really looks as if his Majesty wished, in this characteristically petty way, to make himself disagreeable to England, in consequence of her attitude with reference to the Armenian barbarities.

A remarkable feature of the trade of Burma during 1894 95 is the heavy decrease which took place in the imports from foreign countries, the aggregate value of which was only 347 lakhs compared with 519 lakhs in 1893-94. Consignments from the United Kingdom alone diminished by 106 lakhs, and those from other countries in proportion. These figures are attributed in the annual report to the combination entered into by the rice merchants in 1893 and 1894. The immediate effects of the combination had ceased to be felt by the end of the latter year, but up to the close of the period embraced by the report the cultivators had not sufficiently recovered from their depression to make large investments in the shape of foreign goods. It is satisfactory to know, however, that the value of the imports during the first quarter of 1895-96 exceeded by forty-seven lakhs the value of the imports during the corresponding period of the year 1894-95. Last year the foreign export trade increased by 257 lakhs, the chief item being rice, of which large shipments went to China and Japan as the result of the stimulus supplied by the war, while the Egyptian and American orders were also large. Burmese trade with adjoining foreign countries is dealt with in a separate report, from which we gather that the import trade with Western China has decreased by two lakhs, while the export trade with the same country has advanced by seven lakhs and a half. Both the import and export trade with Siam has gone down, owing partly to faulty communications, and partly to the international troubles between Siam and France. Generally speaking this branch of Burma's foreign trade has diminished.

The action brought against Messrs. Gaze and a certain insurance company by Mr. Fowler, of Bristol raises the interesting question whether and under what circumstances if you fall into a ditch on your travels you have a right of recovery for damages against the tourist agent who is catering for you and the insurance company which has insured you against risk. The circumstances were as follow:—"plaintiff said he took a ticket for a trip with Messrs. Gaze, a portion of which was between Beyrout and Damascus. The money paid included hotel accommodation, but when stopping on the way (about midway between those two places) he objected to the sleeping accommodation, so it was arranged he should go to another building. At nine o'clock he started to go to his sleeping place, but it being quite dark he did not see a ditch that ran along the opposite side of the road, and he fell into it, spraining his ankle." The judge found for Messrs. Gaze, but the insurance company had to return its premium, not having made it clear that ditches and darkness were excluded from its risks.

Here is Mr. Alma Tadema's view on the new art:—"I see all around us a kind of painting produced and praised as the highest aim of art, where one cannot distinguish an apple-tree from a pear-tree—(laughter)—and Ionian capital from a Corinthian—a world of mist, a regular bubble and squeak—(laughter)—which somehow does not satisfy me." Culinary metaphors have somehow become popular in this connection. There is a new critic we know (says the *Westminster Gazette*) who is never tired of speaking of certain efforts by an old painter as "soup." Another talks of plum-puddings. The contents of the larder hurtle through the air in these artistic battles. There is, by-the-way, a very interesting little passage of authobiography in Mr. Alma Tadema's address to the students of the National Art Training School, at South Kensington the other day:—"When I found that the black Pompeian decorations of my early Antwerp studio made me paint my pictures too heavy I had my next studio painted red. Then they got too hot. (Laughter.) So, arriving in Brussels, I painted my studio light green; and, when arriving in London, my first studio was blue and green, etc. The influence of all that was such that you can classify my pictures by the influence produced by the surroundings. (Laughter.)" That is a really fruitful hint to painters, if indeed a man can change his colour schemes by the simple expedient of repainting his walls. There are, however (says the *Westminster*), two distinct theories in this matter. One is that the studio should be quite bare and neutral in its decorations, so as not to compete in any way with the work of art; the other, that the surroundings should exert a subtle and inspiring influence. The latter view Mr. Tadema has himself carried to the furthest point in the decoration of his own sumptuous house.

The Princess of Wales will be at Cowes during the visit of the Emperor William, and H. R. H. and the Princesses Victoria and Maud are expected at Copenhagen. They will stay for about two months with the King and Queen of Denmarck at the castle of Bernstorff, where the Dowager Empress of Russia and the younger members of her family are to arrive. It is probable (says *Truth*) that a marriage will be arranged between Prince Christian of Denmark (eldest son of the Crown Prince) and one of the Princesses of Wales. Prince Christian will inherit a considerable part of the immense fortune of his mother, the Crown Princess Louise, who was the greatest heiress in Europe, when she was married in 1869.

The "conversion" of Prince Boris of Bulgaria to the Orthodox faith (says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*) is being announced in high quarters this week with ridiculous solemnity. The Emperor Nicholas, it is said, will stand as godfather. The fact is the baby prince has already been baptised according to the rites of the Bulgarian Church, thus affording another instance of the invertebrate character of Prince Ferdinand, who as a Roman Catholic could not, either by the voice of conscience or by Papal dispensation, hand his offspring over to "schism." The incident reads very much like a disgraceful bid for imperial favour.

Writing "concerning testimonials," the *Realm* says: "The plague spreads in our midst, and at present the whole land is engulfed in the epidemic. The burly batsman continues his serene career: the hundredth century is reached. All honour, of course, to a puissant hand and an unerring eye! We are the last to speak disrespectfully of British sport. Mark, however, the sequel. 'Grace to Grace,' says the mob, 'to him that hath shall be given.' So a great journal must need start its testimonial, spoiling thereby the fit recognition from the headquarters of cricket, and the poor clerk who can ill afford a copper, must post twelve of them at a flight to the People's Present for the Premier Batsman. A great actor, again, takes from the hand of her Majesty such distinction as may be held to be conferred by the rank of chivalry, in an age when its representatives have never booted or spurred, and would quiver for fear in mild proximity to Quixote's homely Rosinante. Can the matter rest there? Far from it. The testimonial is paramount. In a week the thing is a-foot; in a month a solemn convocation is held upon the actor's own familiar stage, and the air grows heavy with unctuous oratory, to the obvious distress of the worthy artist. The successful novelist, acknowledged in like manner, must be invited to a dinner of small-fry of his calling, where insignificant paragraphists puff themselves into notoriety in self-adulatory speeches after grace. The daily newspapers take up the chorus, and the whole thing grows sorely tiresome. It is Honour, Honour everywhere, even though honour be a mere 'scutcheon. This, in a word, is the New Philanthropy. In the days of plain living and high thinking St. Martin shared his cloak with a beggar by the wayside; to-day, to be in the fashion, he would give the larger portion to the Lord Mayor. It is a successful man that a latter-day populace delights to honour. The worthy failure is altogether neglected. Surely there are considerations here to give pause to Mr. Herbert Spencer; surely here is the birthplace of the later Altruism."

Earl Carrington has just purchased from his cousin, the Earl of Ancaster, Gwydyr Castle and Park, Carnarvonshire. The Castle forms a portion of the historic Gwydyr estate which was purchased and restored in the sixteenth century by Meredith Wynne, great-grandfather of John Wynne. It came into the family of Earl Carrington's mother by the marriage of Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Wynne, to the first Duke of Ancaster. The Castle is situated in the picturesque vale of Conway, and is bounded on one side by the heights of Gwydyr Ucha and the old deer forest. Many ancient relics are included in Earl Carrington's purchase, including (so the *Daily News* says) the coronation chairs of George II. and Queen Caroline, an ancient woolsack of the House of Lords, and some magnificent carving and tapestry. The Castle is in much the same condition as it was in the time of Queen Elizabeth. The property also includes about 100 acres of park land bounded by the Conway and its salmon pools.

The historic families of England, with one exception—politically, perhaps, the most important—still, the *World* points out, send members to a three times reformed House of Commons. The great aristocratic houses of Cavendish, Cecil, Campbell, Osborne, Manners, Stanley, Stanhope, and Grey are represented there, as well as the old Parliamentary names of Lowther, Lyttelton, Ridley, Northcote, Ward and Plunket. The names of the two great leaders of our generation are recalled by Mr. Coningsby, Disraeli and Mr. Herbert Gladstone. But since the death of Lord Arthur Russell there has been no continuous representation in Parliament of the great Bedford family, and there is none now. The group of kinsmen which surrounded or followed John Bright has disappeared; and the elevation of the former Speaker to the peerage has left the family of Peel without any representative in the House of Commons.

It has been rumoured for some time (says the *Daily News*) that that Pope has concluded a careful and important work which is to serve as a programme of social order. Before making anything public he is asking the opinion of the most eminent German, Swiss, English, and Italian sociologists. The Pope's idea is to use the funds of many religious corporations which are almost useless abroad, for the institutions he has it in his mind to found, and for this purpose he has invited some great men of the Company of Jesus, as well as Father Leon, of the Capuchins, Count Loe, the Swiss Deputy Curtuis, and several learned Italians, to confer with him. The conference are to commence next autumn, and at their close a new encyclical letter will be published, and be the sign of the practical carrying out of the Pope's ideas. According to what is reported, and sounds probable enough, the Pope will seek to demonstrate from the non-success of the State Socialism advocated by the Emperor Willian and Bismarck that only "Church Socialism" can bestow peace and happiness on the people, and that no Socialism is possible without the ideality of faith, which, moderating human passion, urges to the good work that it is impossible to hope for from Atheism and Naturalism.

At the church of Bestwood Park, Bestwood, Nottinghamshire, on July 31, the marriage took place of Mr. Richard Frederick Cavendish, M. P., for North Lonsdale, and Lady Moyra de Vere Beauclerk, second daughter of the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans. The Bishop of Southwell officiated, assisted by the Rev. A. S. Hawthorne. The Duke of St. Albans gave his daughter away. Mr. John Spencer Cavendish was best man. The bridesmaids were Lady Sybil de Vere Beauclerk, Lady Catherine de Vere Beauclerk, and Lady Alexandria de Vere Beauclerk (sisters), Lady Sybil Mary MacDonnell and Miss Blake (cousins of the bride), Miss Dorothy Egerton (cousin of the bridegroom) and Miss Stanley and Miss Evelyn Butler. The reception was given by the Duchess of St. Albans at Bestwood Lodge. Later in the day Mr. Richard and Lady Moyra Cavendish left for Chatsworth.

It is not possible to say (observes a writer in the *Saturday Review*) what was the average cost to each member of an election during the last century and down to the third decade of this. It used to be stated that Wilberforce's election for Hull in 1807 cost half a million of money. An exaggeration, of course; but it has always been admitted that this contest was the costliest ever waged, and far exceeded the disbursements over Fox's election for Westminster, when the "man in the moon" bet any and all of the free and independents whom he encountered five guineas (and he invariably allowed them to be the stakeholders) that they would not vote for Charles James. Making a rough estimate, we should say the average cost for an English borough election in the 'fifties was £400 or £450; for a Welsh county, £80 if uncontested and £3,500 if contested; for a Welsh borough, £80 if uncontested and £900 if contested; for a Scotch county, £670; and for a Scotch burgh, almost £1,200. The Irish returns for these years are incomplete, but the uncontested elections in boroughs and counties cost anything from £20 to £200, while the county contests usually ran into four figures, the highest being:—Cork, £5,440; Londonderry, £6,692; Louth, £5,242; and Wexford, £4,716. As we come nearer to our own day we find the details of expenses given more fully. The mean total, however, does not differ materially from the averages here given. The downward tendency, which has been the direct outcome of the removal of some old abuses, is not perceptible in the 1874 and 1880 returns. The expenses of the three elections of 1885, 1886 and 1892 came, as nearly as can be estimated, to £2,609,263, giving an average, on the basis of the number of seats contested, of £1,740, and, on the basis of the total number of seats in the House, of £1,298. In 1859 the cost per vote exceeded £1, and in 1874 it was 14s. or 15s. In 1886 the total cost was £1,026,645-19s., inclusive of returning officers' charges, or an average of 4s. 5d. for every vote polled. In 1892, when the cost of the whole election was £958,532, the average cost per vote in England and Wales was 4s. 2d; in Scotland, 4s. 8d.; and in Ireland, 2s. 8½d. We are clearly proceeding in the right direction; for though a general election may be good for certain trades, it is none the less desirable that the sum disbursed by individual candidates should be kept as low a figure as possible.

It is announced that Sir Henry James, on his elevation to the Peerage, will take the title of Lord James.

CRICKET IN KATHIAWAR.

The Ahmedabad Gymkhana sent an eleven to Rajkot to play the local gymkhana on the 14th and 15th August, at cricket. Owing to the inability of two or three players of repute to leave Ahmedabad the Visitors' team was below its full strength.

RAJKOT GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.	
W L Souter, b P Mead	0
H Hatch, b Liddicott	5
E Macnaghten, c H Mead, b P Mead	40
J M Templer, b Liddicott	0
Capt Ashby, b Liddicott	1
Shivlal, b Preston	30
Capt Forbes, b Liddicott	18
Col Hancock, b P Mead	14
C J Cumberlege, b P Mead	0
A H Teed, run out	3
H Hawes, not out	1
Extras	3
Total	115

AHMEDABAD GYMKHANA.

1st Innings		2nd Innings.	
R Mactier, b Macnaghten	0	c Souter, b Shivlal	13
Capt Weir, l-b-w Macnaghten	3	c and b Shivlal	5
Gr Ashmore, c and b Shivlal	1	b Shivlal	2
P J Mead, b Shivlal	2	b Shivlal	12
Gr Liddicott, c Hawes, b Macnaghten	1	c and b Shivlal	6
Capt Mead, b Macnaghten	6	b Ashby	4
Capt Legle, b Shivlal	2	c Templer, b Cumberlege	2
C F Stevens, b Macnaghten	1	b Shivlal	2
E E Preston, b Shivlal	1	b Shivlal	2
G E Fooks, run out	5	not out	0
Corp Canning, not out	0	c Hawes, b Shivlal	5
Extras	2	Extras	6
Total	24	Total	59

The above match having been completed on the 14th, the amalgamated elevens were divided into Married and Single, and a match was played on the 15th. The finish was exciting as with six runs yet to make the Married had only one wicket to fall. When it was a tie Colonel Hancock might have been given out l-b-w, and Captain Ashby promptly hit the next ball out of the ground for six.

SINGLE.

Cumberlege, b Natoasinhji	3
H Mead, b Shivlal	12
P Mead, b Shivlal	9
Macnaghten, b Shivlal	0
Souter, b Shivlal	4
Liddicott, b Shivlal	7
Teed, b Shivlal	4
Preston, c Hancock, b Ashby	3
Hawes, b Shivlal	4
Ashmore, not out	8
Canning, b Hancock	0
Extras	10
Total	62

MARRIED.

Hatch, c Souter, b P Mead	6
Weir, b P Mead	0
Shivlal, b P Mead	1
Mactier, c Hawes, b Cumberlege	22
Templer, b P Mead	0
Forbes, b P Mead	8
Cox, c and b P Mead	6
Stevens, l-b-w b Macnaghten	4
Hancock, not out	4
Natoasinhji, c Macnaghten, b P Mead	1
Ashby, not out	12
Extras	6
Total	68

At golf Rajkot came off second best as in the Foursomes. Fooks and Legle beat Templer and Forbes by one hole, and Captain Mead and Miss Mead beat Gott and Mrs. Forbes by one hole after playing 2 extra holes. On the 15th in single matches, Fooks beat Templer, Legle beat Forbes; but Mead was beaten by Delamain. Score: Ahmedabad, 2, Rajkot 1. At lawn-tennis Rajkot again suffered defeat as Fooks and Preston beat easily their representatives Major Kellie and Hawes; and in the single Fooks beat Delamain 6-0, 6-5. Badminton was won by Rajkot, Major, Fenton and Miss A. Hawes beating R. Mactier and Miss Mead. A ladies' rifle shooting match produced some excitement. Conditions 5 shots at 50 and 5 shots as 100 yards, with a sighting shot at each distance. Prizes given by Mr. R. Booth, Mrs. Templer 18 at 50, and 16 at 100 yards tied with Miss Forbes, 16 and 18. On shooting off the next day Mrs. Templer won, making a possible 20 at 50 and 18 at 100 yards.

On the 16th and 17th August, the Parsees of Kathiawar tried conclusions with the rest of Kathiawar, and were beaten by an innings and 49 runs. Score:

REST OF KATHIAWAR.

1st Innings.	
Ramji, b Gazdar	10
W L Souter, l-b-w, b Bilimoria	4
E Macnaghten, b Bapasola	18
J Templer, b Bapasola	0
Capt Ashby, c Kapadia, b Bharucha	38
E Proctor Sims, run out	5
J Honeyford, b Bilimoria	12
Shivlal, c Bilimoria, b Bharucha	3
Oghad, b Bilimoria	0
A Hills, c Bapasola, b Bilimoria	9
C McCausland, b Bharucha	7
Shivshankar, not out	18
Extras	16
Total	140

PARSEES.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
S D Grant, c Templer, b Macnaghten	0	b Macnaghten	9
C D Master, l-b-w, b Macnaghten	4	c and b McCausland	2
H Patel, b Macnaghten	0	b McCausland	1
R J Kapadia, b Macnaghten	3	not out	11
N C Bapasola, c Shivshankar, b Oghad	1	b Macnaghten	12
N J Bharucha st Templer, b Oghad	2	c Macnaghten, b McCausland	2
P P Danori, c Shivshankar, b Macnaghten	3	b Shivshankar	0
D C Bilimoria c Macnaghten, b Oghad	5	b Shivshankar	0
P B Darasha, c Shivshankar, b Oghad	9	c McCausland, b Shivshankar	5
F M Gazdar, st Templer, b Shivshankar	6	b Shivshankar	1
B H Umrigar, st Templer, b Macnaghten	4	c Shivlal, b Shivshunkar	0
P H Dastur, not out	0	b Macnaghten	5
Extras	3	Extras	1
Total	42	Total	49

CRICKET AT AHMEDNAGAR.

A very interesting cricket match was played on the N. I. parade-ground between an eleven of the Nagar Parsee Cricket Club and the eleven of the 40th Field Battery Cricket Club, on Sunday, the 18th inst. The captain of the Battery Club won the toss, and put their opponents for batting. The Parsees scored in the first innings 63 and the second 88, while the Field Battery scored 29 and 16 runs, respectively, the match resulted in an easy victory for the Nagar Parsees by 96 runs. The chief feature of the game in the first innings were the batting of Messrs. Shaik Lal, Bomonshaw Dhanjishaw, and Bhorge who knocked up 19, 13, and 12 runs, respectively, and in the second innings Messrs. Bomonshaw Dhanjishaw, Bhorge, Erachshaw Sorabji (capt.) and Shaik Yusuf who knocked up 21, 16, 14, and 12 runs, respectively. Mr. Eynon was the top-scorer for the Visitors, having obtained only 9 runs. The fielding and bowling of the Parsees were very good and praiseworthy. The following are the scores:—

THE NAGAR PARSEE C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
S Y Bhorge, b Rose	12	b Webb	16
Kaikhasroo S Erance, c Watson, b Scopes	4	run out	8
Pande, c Cooper, b Scopes	0	b Scopes	5
Bomonshaw Dhanjishaw, b Rose	13	b Cooper	21
Erachshaw Sorabji (capt), b Scopes	0	not out	14
Shaik Lal, c Watson, b Bowman	19	b Webb	1
H Rowe, c Watson, b Rose	5	run out	1
S M Yusuf, b Rose	0	run out	0
Darashaw Edalji, c Watson, b Scopes	0	b Webb	2
Abdul Kadar, c Pillow, b Bowman	8	l-b-w, b Scopes	3
Shaik Yusuf, not out	0	c Bowman, b Scopes	12
Extras	2	Extras	5
Total	63	Total	88

40TH FIELD BATTERY C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Webb, c and b Bomonshaw	4	c Yusuf, b Bomonshaw	0
Evans, b Bomonshaw	2	c Yusuf, b Bomonshow	3
Scopes, b Bomonshaw	0	b Bhorge	2
Rose, c Pande, b Bhorge	8	b Bomonshaw	1
Eynon, c Shaik Lal, b Bhorge	9	not out	1
Cooper, b Bhorge	0	b Bomonshaw	0
Bowman, c and b Bomonshaw	5	st Erance, b Bomonshaw	7
Jones, b Bhorge	2	c and b Bomonshaw	0
Morphy, b Bomonshaw	1	run out	0
Pillow, b Bomonshaw	0	b Bomonshaw	0
Watson, not out	6	b Bomonshow	2
Extras	2	Extras	0
Total	39	Total	16

The *Daily Telegraph* tells an amusing election story. A Radical candidate for one of the metropolitan constituencies was asked at one of his meetings whether he would vote for the repeal of the law which prevents a man from marrying his deceased wife's sister. He replied in the affirmative. "And will you," continued the heckler, "vote for removing by Act of Parliament the disability at present existing whereby a man may not marry his widow's niece?" "Certainly," he rejoined. Now he is sorry he spoke.

Rowlands Kalydor is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, tan, sunburn, soothes and heals sting of insects; cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

IDEALS OF SANITARY REFORM.

A valuable article is contributed to "Longman's" by Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson on "Past and Ideal Sanitation." It opens with a rapid survey of the extraordinary advance of sanitary science and its application during the lifetime of the writer. Emboldened by these successes, he outlines a series of improvements in the appliances for the prevention and cure of diseases, which will keep reformers busy for a generation or two.

A NATIONAL SYSTEM OF SEWAGE.

Sir Benjamin is sadly dissatisfied with the present unconnected local arrangements for the disposal of our sewage. He insists on the need of a plan of "national main drainage," and to this end would utilise our railways!

We have nothing to do but to construct along the sides of all our lines of railways a series of tunnel in iron tubing or brick-work as may locally be most appropriate or convenient; to let this main conduit or sewer start near to the commencement of every place where there are houses that require to be drained, and lie by the side of the line; and to let the sewage from the houses be pumped into the main course and carried off, so as to be collected at distant points or conveyed by side conduits to spots selected for its utilisation; that the land all over the country may receive the benefit of it for fertilisation, away altogether from the residences of men, and in a manner perfectly harmless to the health of communities. For such ready transit the levels are all laid, and there is such ample open and unused space for the mains, it would be no more difficult to lay them down than it has been to lay out our telegraph lines.

Another plan would immediately follow,—that, namely, of utilising the railway levels for supplies of water at any distance from towns, so that our great lakes could be used as sources of water supply to towns all along a line. . . . Thus there would be a kind of arterial and venous system in every place. Rubbish should be disposed of by burning everything that fire can consume.

"HOTEL HOSPITALS"—A VISION OF THE FUTURE.

An inviting picture is given of coming arrangements for nursing the sick. For the sick in every class the hospital is to be preferred to the home. But the hospital need not, as at present, consist of huge barracks:—

My ideal is that in all communities there should be, according to the numbers statistically required, hotel hospitals, comfortably, and for the richer class even elegantly furnished and fitted with everything that is necessary for the sick in any form of disease. These hotel hospitals should be conveniently planted for the service of every one, so that if a person is ill he shall be able to find a room in one of them where he can be looked after by his own medical adviser and friends.

No private house would then become a centre of infection or scene of death; and the reform could be carried out at less than the cost of the present inferior management of the sick in their own homes. For contagious diseases the writer has modelled a special system of hospital, which he hopes shortly to see realised:—

Instead of taking such cases into the upper rooms of private houses, I would have light, elegant, small hospitals, placed at proper distances on the tops of special houses, with proper lifts for taking the sick into them; with very facility for free ventilation through them; and, besides, gas fire shafts for drawing up and purifying the air from the sick-rooms.

HOW TO VENTILATE OUR TOWNS.

To plan the streets so as to let the wind get along them, and to line them as far as may be with vegetation, are the two secrets of urban ventilation. The usual course of the winds must be considered in laying out new streets:—

In England the current is, I believe, for a great part of the year in one direction—namely, from the south-west to the north-east—so when we look at our trees, borne down by the winds, we see them bent north-easterly, that is to say opposite to the most common current; or, if we observe the vane on a church held in a fixed position from rust, we see that it usually points south-westerly.

In places which are situated low, and in valleys, it would always be of advantage to bring in the air from neighbouring heights and now that we have the admirable mechanical principle of pumping in air from any height and of compressing it in reservoirs there ought not to be a town or village which, however unfortunately situated, should not be throughly ventilated by mechanism in addition to natural pressure. . . . The air might come to you and into your parlours from cloud-land.

The Eiffel tower might, according to Sir Edwin Chadwick, be thus utilised. Ventilating towers might be built as easily as tall chimneys.

THE "UPPER LONDON" THAT IS TO BE.

"Upper London" is no celestial counterpart of the terrestrial metropolis: it is a vision of urban ventilation artistically secured:—

This would consist in doing away with the chimneys of existing houses, and in making beatiful terraces which should run along the tops of ~~the houses and~~ be united across the street by arches from which could be suspended electric lights, intersecting all parts of the city or town. These terraces would form pathways for foot passengers for men engaged in the distribution of letters; for men engaged in the extinction of fires, should they break out; and for bearing the erection of furnaces, at proper distances, into which all the smoke emanating from the houses could pass for complete combustion and clearance of the air. Along such terraces I should suggest that lowering plants should be placed so that the upper part of the town should, in fact, be a garden of beauty, with all that is requisite to render life more cheerful and open both above and below. That this great reform will come I have no kind of doubt.

COOK AND BUTCHER REPLACED BY CHEMIST.

Diet, too, will be transformed. For drink nothing is needed but pure water. As to food:—

The conclusion I have been brought to is practically that men can live most healthily on a very light animal diet in combination with fresh fruits and green vegetables, and can learn to look on the cereals—grains and pulses—in the same way as if they were animal substances.

Repugnance to animal flesh as food "increases with every step of civilisation." And why use the laboratory of the living animal to prepare vegetable food for us when we have chemical laboratories?

There will, in time, be found no difficulty in so modifying food taken from its prime source as to make it applicable to very necessity, without I repeat, the assistance of any intermediate animal. In the presence of such a development, foods of the best kind will become the cheapest of all products.

Sir Benjamin, in conclusion, notes with satisfaction the changed attitude of the clergy. If they will only remember that sanitation is part of the religion of the Old Testament, and "if they become as teachers, bold representatives of natural sanitation, they will soon rank among the first sanitarians of the world," and prepare in home and school for the general adoption of true sanitary ideals.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 10th August 1895, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Louis J. Bischoff, Doctor of Dental Surgery, of Lauriston, Ootacamund, India, for an improvement on clay pigeons; Roland H. Gahagan, Assistant, Messrs. Geo. Gahagan and Co., Bombay, for an improvement in water taps to prevent waste; George Westinghouse, Junior, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in the United States of America, Engineer, for improvements in buffers and draw bars; Charlton James Wollaston, Gentleman, of 31, Notting Hill Terrace, London, for improvements in electric batteries; M. Muhammad Husain, Subordinate, Public Works Department, of 16, Kutwal Road, Cantonment Rangoon, Burma, for a steam, electric, and hand power, road-picking and ramming machine; Ernest Peterson, late of Kertch, Crimea, Russia, but at present of 54, Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road, in the County of Surrey, England, Engineer, for improvements in water tube or tubulous boilers; Charles Franklin Goddard, Gentleman, of 1410, Marquette Building, Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, United States of America, for threshing machines; Emile Flotron, Manufacturer, of Ma[illegible]retsch, County of Berne, in Switzerland, for hermetical watch, system Kohli; Samuel John Moore, Manufacturer, of 1429, King Street, West, in the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario, Canada, for improvements in numbering machines; George Mitchell, of 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, in the County of London, Consulting Engineer, for a new or improved process for the treatment and refining of vegetable oils, during, or subsequent to their expression from nuts, beans, seeds, and the like; Conrad Field Mendham, of the Cosmopolitan Docks, Hong-Kong, in China, Engineer, for a new cap or stopper for sealing or fastening tins, cans, drums, and the like containing oil, paints, kerosine and other inflammable explosive materials; Professor Shanker Abaji Bhise, President of the Scientific Club, Bombay, and Clerk in the Accountant General's Office, Bombay, residing in Bombay near Ranwadi on the corner of Dadisetts Agiary Lane, for indicating next railway station to travellers by railway, to be called "Professor Bhise's Automatic Station Indicator;" William Jackson, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, Scotland, Engineer, for improvements in appratus for subjecting materials to the action of hot air, more especially intended for use in drying tea leaves and other produce.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—Elisha S. Keeler, of Topeka, Kansas, Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, for a seed drill and planter to be known as the "Keeler Seeder." (Filed 2nd August 1895.); Augusto Ferreira Ramos, Civil Engineer, of Sas-Paulo, in the State of Sas-Paulo, Republic of Brazil, for improvements relating to the drying of coffee, grain, fruit and other materials and to apparatus therefor. (Filed 2nd August 1895.); George Falvey Beyts and Albert John Browne, both of the East Indian Railway, residing at Khagole, in the Patna District of Bengal, in India, for a tell-tale semaphore with interlocking arrangements for main and distant signals in connection with the working of railways. (Filed 3rd August 1895.)

The undermentioned design has been registered:—Messrs. S. A. B. Bakshi & Co., Commission Agents and Watch and Clock Merchants, No. 127, Gainda Tolah Street, Calcutta, for the design of a dial for a watch, clock or a time-piece with the names of the 12 Mohammadan imams.

The fee prescribed has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege, in respect of the undermentioned invention:—Alfred William Mac Ilwaine, Managing Director of the Hull Oil Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Stoneferry, Hull, in the County of York, England, for improved means for cleaning or removing extraneous matter from rape and other seeds.

Whereas the inventor of the undermentioned invention has failed to pay, within the time limited the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said invention in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased:—Mr. S. Washington's invention for improvements in the manufacture of glass bottles and moulds for the same. (Specification filed 9th May 1891.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 17).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Bgde Surgn Lieut Col B Franklin, Surgn to H E the Viceroy, is appointed to hold charge of the office of Inspr Genl of Civil Hospitals in the Punjab, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on three months' privilege leave of Surgn Col D O'C Raye.

Surgn Capt H J Dyson, Depy Sanitary Commr in the Punjab, is appointed to be Sanitary Commr of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Privilege leave for two months and twenty-one days, is granted to Mr J S Gamble, Consvr of Forests, 1st grade, School Circle, N-W Provinces and Oudh, and Director of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun.

The following temporary arrangements are made during Mr Gamble's absence, or until further orders:—(i) Mr J W Oliver, Consvr, 2nd grade, Burma, to officiate in the 1st grade; (ii) Mr A Smythies, Depy Director of the Forest School, to officiate as Consvr, 3rd grade, in charge of the School Circle and as Director of the Forest School; (iii) Mr A F Gradon, Instructor at the Forest School, to officiate as Depy Director; and (iv) Mr B B Osmaston, Assist Consvr, N-W Provinces and Oudh, to officiate as Instructor at the Forest School, with effect from 9th August 1895.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Vety Lieut R L Cranford, Supt, Civil Vety Dept, South Punjab, is granted furlough on medical certificate in India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr W Dunbar Kilburn, Vice Consul at Calcutta, as Acting Consul-Genl for Denmark at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr A Simson.

Capt E E Robertson, I S C, Sqdn Comdr, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, is appointed to be Political Asst at Goona, vice Major A Masters.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—Capt J E Capper, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Public Works Dept, and Ex Engr, Jammu and Kashmir State, (p a) for seven months.

The services of Mr F Farley, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Dept, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties in the Kapurthala State.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr R T Howe, having been relieved of the office of Depy Accountant Genl, Punjab, is posted as Assist Accountant Genl, Punjab.

Major B Scott, C I E, R E, Mint Master, Bombay is granted privilege leave for three months.

Surgn-Major A Milne (Bombay Estabt), Offg Assay Master, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Mint Master, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Major Scott.

Mr K L Datta, Offg Assistant Comptroller Genl, is granted privilege leave for one month and thirteen days.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col J A Barlow, Manchester Regt, offg Assist Adjt-Genl, Meerut district, to be an Assist Adjt-Genl on the establishment, vice Col T G Crawley, whose tenure has expired.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut C E Ayerst, I S C, 2nd (Prince of Wales's Own) Regt of Bo Infy (Grenadiers), to be Depy Assist Comssy-Genl, 2nd class, on probation.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

1st Lancers—Capt E F H McSwiney, DSO, 2nd Sqdn Comdr, 4th Lancers, to be 1st Sqdn Comdr and second-in-command, vice Capt Oswald, deceased, but to remain seconded as Depy Assist Qrmr-Genl, Intelligence Branch.

2nd Lancers—Capt E L Wright, Sqdn Comdr and second-in-command, to be Comdt, vice Bt-Col J T Cummins, DSO, appointed Assist Adjt-Genl, Madras Command.

4th Lancers—Capt S M Mason, 2nd Sqadn Comdr, sub pro tem, to be 2nd Sqdn Comdr, vice Capt E McSwiney, DSO, appointed 1st Sqdn Comdr and second-in-command, 1st Lancers.

NATIVE ARMY.

The following [illegible] appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining [illegible] Regt of Bo Lancers (Baluch Horse)—Muhammad Afzal Kha[illegible] to be Jemadar on probation to fill an existing vacancy.

ORGANIZATION.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In view of improving the mobility and general efficiency of the Military Assist Surgn and Military Hospital Assist Branches of the Indian Subordinate Medical Service in the Madras and Bombay Commands, the Government of India have decided, with the approval of the Secy of State for India, and with effect from the 1st October 1895, to transfer the administration of those branches from the Governments of those presidencies to the Surgn Genl with the Government of India, acting under the orders of the Government of India.

2 The Surgn Genl with the Government of India, acting under the orders of the Government of India, will dispose of all questions concerning recruitment, education, training, pay, pensions, promotions, resignations, dismissals, disposal for duty of medical subordinates with the army or the local Governments. Furloughs, up to the recognized proportion, will be granted to medical subordinates serving in each Command by Lieutenant Generals Commanding; and to those in civil employment by the local Governments and Administrations under which they may be serving.

3 While making every effort to detail Military Assist Surgns and Military Hospital Assists for employment, as hitherto, in the territorial areas from which they are drawn, it must be understood that, on occasions of emergency, the Government of India reserve to themselves the right to employ them in any part of India and its dependencies, as the interests of the public service may demand.

4 They will be educated as heretofore at the Medical Colleges of Madras and Bombay in such numbers at each college as the Government of India may from time to time decide. The Surgeon General with the Government of India will communicate the orders on this subject to the Principals of the respective Colleges through the local administrative medical officers.

5 Under instructions from the Government of India, to be communicated through the Surgeon General, the local administrative medical officers will continue to arrange as at present for the examinations for recruitment and for the education of the military pupils classes.

6. The recruitments and promotions of Military Assistant Surgeons and Military Hospital Assistants will be made on separate lists as at present *i e*, Bengal, Madras, Bombay.

7. The orders regarding the recruitment and promotion of Military Assistant Surgeons and Military Hospital Assistants will be published in the "Gazette of India" and G O C C in India respectively.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—Captains to be Majors—F G Pollock, G P M Prichard, R F Clothier and H Lawson.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgn-Lieuts who have completed three years' full pay service to be Surgeon-Captains—P B Haig, M B, T W A Fullerton, M B, R H Maddox, M B, E V Hugo, M D, H G Melville, M B, A O Hubbard, C G R Scott, M B, H A Smith, M B, D R Green, M B, G McIver C Smith, M B, H M Earle and J G Hulbert, M B—Dated 27th July 1895.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the colonel's allowance:—Col R Morris, Bengal Cavy; Cols G S Hills, H G Waterfield, C T P Luxmoore, and H W Blair, Indian Staff Corps.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.—Bombay Command.

Sergt W E Bain, clerk, office of the Depy Adjt-Genl, Bombay Command, to be Sub-Condr.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Condr T Reilly, Barrack, Master, 1st class, Military Works Dept, to be Condr, supernumerary; Sub-Condr J O'Neill, 1st drawing master, Thomason Civil Engineering College, to be Condr, supernumerary; Sub-Condr Michael Snee, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, Military Works Dept, to be Condr; and Sergt J Scott, Supervisor, 2nd grade, State Railways, to be Sub-Condr vice Condr F O A Baker, retired.

Sergt S H Sellens, Supervisor, 2nd grade, temporary rank, Military Works Dept, to be Sub-Condr, vice Sub-Condr G H Corringham, remanded to military duty.

Condr M Larkin, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, Military Works Dept to be Depy Assist Comssy, and to have the honorary rank of Lieut subject to H M's approval; Sub-Condr L Murray Barrack Master, 1st class Military Works Dept to be Condr supernumerary; Sub Condr C Gentry, Sub Engr, 3rd grade, Punjab, to be Condr; and Sergt V E Lambert, Supervisor, 1st grade, Burma, to be Sub Condr, vice Hony Lieut and Depy Assist Comssy W M Cargill, deceased.

RETIREMENTS.

Lieut Col S R Rawlinson, D S O, I S C is permitted to retire from the service, subject to H M's approval.

Hony Capt T Todd, Dept Comssy, Ordnance Dept, is permitted to retire from the service.

REWARDS.

Three additional annuities of £10 having become available in consequence of the increase of certain appointments in the classes eligible for the grant of the medal and annuity for meritorious service, H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to confer them upon the undermentioned warrant and non-commissioned officers.

Qrmr Sergt J V McLaughlin, late Qrmr Sergt, Naini Tal Depot.

Sergt Major C Alger, late Sergt Major, Darjeeling Depot.

Sergt Instructor (Acting Sergt Major) J Morrissey serving with the Rohilkhand Volr Rifle Corps, Bareilly.

GOOD-SERVICE PENSIONS.

It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Govt of India, H M Govt have been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer with effect from the date specified:—In place of Surgn Major Genl W R Rice, M D, C S I, retired with the special additional pension of £350—Surgn Col Lionel Dixon Spencer, M D, Indian Medical Service.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

H E the Govr Genl of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force, who has been duly recommended for the same.

Madras Artillery Volunteers.—Major J H Spring Branson.

Rangoon Vol Rifle Corps—Sir F W R Fryer, K C S I, Chief Commissioner of Burma, to be Hony Col, vice the Hon Sir A Mackenzie, K C S I, who has resigned.

E I R Vol Rifle Corps—Second Lieut T C Curtis to be Lieut vice Barry, resigned.

Calcutta Light Horse—Capt G C Hodgson resigns his commission.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Ward Smith, Ex Engr, 1st grade, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Supt Engr, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr W Good.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

Lieut E T Carwithen, I S C Offg Wing Officer and Offg Adjt, Erinpura Irregular Force, is granted privilege leave for sixty days.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

Lieut C C D Morice, R E, Offg Depy Supt, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 22 days.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE experiments appear to have been made by firing at a cadaver at ranges varying from 500 to 1,000 yards. Judging by the description of individual wounds produced, and by the photogravures which illustrate the paper, the effects of this weapon at these ranges is distinctly severe, the explosive action of the bullet being most marked upon the encapsuled organs; comminution was extensive whenever any bones were struck. Arteries were cleanly cut, not torn, hence the death-rate on the field from hæmorrhage from this weapon will be great. A certain wound of the wrist, mentioned in this report as being made at a range of 600 yards, shows that the extensor tendons of the hand were not injured, although the bullet passed between them, severing their sheats and pushing the tendons aside. It would seem, therefore, that tendons are the only tissues in the body which, in these experiments, seemed at all turned aside by the ball. Not the least interesting fact elicited by these experiments is that the best protection against the fire of the rifle is loose dry earth; the next best loose sand. The practical deduction is that newly made and loosely constructed earthworks will be a better protection than old, or damp, or well-rammed down parapets of soil. The bullet does not appear to have weight enough to carry through loose earth. A soldier will be practically safe behind an embankment of from thirty to thirty-six inches of loose earth, provided it be dry.

The German press is still discussing the question as to whether the Kiel Ship Canal will answer the naval requirements in case of war. Six vessels have hitherto grounded in passing through, the Kaiser Wilhelm II., for instance, having taken an hour to get off, and some assert that unless the section of the canal is enlarged throughout, no vessels drawing beyond 15 feet will be able to pass through with complete safety. The only vessels of greater draught which have hitherto passed through, besides the Kaiser Wilhelm, are the Kaiserin Augusta, second-class cruiser, and Augusta Victoria, a merchantman, both drawing about 23 feet, and of these two the former grounded. As yet it is impossible to say whether the canal can be passed by vessels drawing over 23 feet. Moreover, large vessels steer badly in the canal, owing to the low speed at which they are obliged to run, and they experience great difficulty in following the sinuosities existing in the course of the canal, especially east of Rendsburg. The press say that, as was inevitable, the banks, have given way in some places, thus obstructing the bottom of the canal, but this can easily be remedied by dredging, and very soon the canal will have its normal depth throughout. Nor are the curves on its course excessive, their radius in every instance being over 1,100 yards. The grounding of the various vessels is to a great extent due to the present want of practice on the part of the canal pilots, who will however soon gain the necessary experience.

Expert opinion is certainly much divided with regard to the extreme and clean penetration of this bullet. It has been suggested that it was upon humanitarian grounds that the authorities adopted an envelope for the pellet that is harder than is actually required in order to enable it to pass through the barrel with its severe rifling without stripping. There are those who look upon penetrative power as the great and only object to be obtained in the service bullet, and there are others who consider that all that is necessary is attained for military purposes, when a projectile has been devised that will effectually "stop" either a man or a horse. In any consideration of this subject it would be well to warn those who interest themselves in it not to be misled by the stories told of the wonderful results obtained by the Lee-Metford against big game. Sportsmen, as we are reminded, who use the rifle, slit the thin metal covering of the pellet, in which condition it unquestionably gives good results. In warfare such an expedient would not be permissible—indeed, it is barred by the articles of the Geneva Convention. The time is an opportune one for the investigation which is still proceeding, from the fact that the incidents of the last of our own "little wars" are still fresh, and, by way of parallel, we could do worse than seek for assistance in the records of the recent Chino-Japanese war, in which the Japanese used a rifle nearly similar in calibre to our own.

The Russian battleship Sebastopol was recently launched at St. Petersburg. She is of similar type to the Petropolovsk and Poltava which were launched last year, being built of steel, with double bottom, and longitudinal and transversal watertight bulkheads, and protected by a 15¾ inch steel belt, extending over four-fifths of her length, an armoured redoubt of very nearly 5 inch steel protecting her machinery, and an armour deck about 3 inches thick in the centre and a little over [illegible] inches at the sides. She is 354 feet long by 67 feet beam, and has a draught of 26 feet, with a displacement of 10,950 tons. She is fitted with two triple expansion engines working up to 10,300 horse-power, with sixteen boilers in four separate compartments, and calculated to attain a speed of 17 knots. With her normal supply of 900 tons of coal she could steam 2,900 miles at 10 knots, but she can take up to 1,050 tons of coal. Her artillery consists of four 12-inch guns mounted in pairs in turrets placed fore and aft, with 9 7-8 inch armour, with an arc of fire of 135 deg., eight 9-inch guns in four side turrets, with a similar field of fire, and sixteen quick-firers, of which six are in the tops of the two fighting masts, and six torpedo-tubes under water, one fore, one aft, and four broadside on.

The other day the President of the Royal Geographical Society, Mr. C. R. Markham, C.B., F.R.S., attended at Greenhithe to present the prizes which had been awarded to the cadets of the Incorporated Thames Nautical Training College. A large party of ladies and gentlemen went down from London by special steamer to witness the interesting proceedings. The visitors were received in due honour by Captain D. Wilson Barker, R.N.R., captain superintendent of the Worcester, the fine old ship being gallantly dressed from stem to stern, whilst the cadets in the yards, in their bright uniform, made her look really "a thing of life." The prize meeting was held on the upper deck under the presidency of Sir G. H. Chambers, supported by the honorary secretary, W. M. Bullivant, Mr. R. C. Buck, the head master, and many members of the Worcester Committee. After the presentation of numerous medals and handsome books, Mr. Markham in the course of an eloquent address said that the Worcester had now become an important national institution, and spoke volumes for the wisdom and foresight of its founders. He paid a cordial tribute to the hon. secretary, Mr. W. M. Bullivant, for his unceasing energy in connection with the College, to Captain Wilson Barker, to Mr. R. C. Buck, the head master, and every member of the training staff.

An interesting experiment of installing a telephone by trotting cavalry was recently successfully undertaken by some Prussian Uhlans between Berlin and Potsdam. Two sets of one officer and two non-commissioned officers proceeded in the early morning respectively from Berlin to Potsdam. Each set was equipped with a complete telephone apparatus which one of the men carried in a leather case on his chest, besides the requisite quantity of thin wire. The end of the wire was connected with the respective towns' telephone station, and the wire was, by means of a fork fixed at the end of the lance, thrown over the tops of the trees along the road. As each kilometer of wire was thus suspended a halt was made, and it was ascertained whether there was connection with the station. A new kilometer of wire was then connected with the former, and on went the men. The two sets met at Teltow. The wires having been respectively tested with their respective stations, were connected, and telephonic connection between Berlin and Potsdam was established. The distance is about twenty miles, and the whole thing was done in about four hours.

The Russian Volunteer Fleet is rapidly developing into a very powerful and useful auxiliary flotilla to the Imperial Navy. All the volunteer steamers are so constructed and fitted as to be readily converted into fairly well armed and fast cruisers.

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Hot Feet, Tired Feet
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Nature's tonic restorative for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.

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They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.

They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and it is *their peculiar property that the first dose* completely arrests the frequent tendency of *those diseases to attack some vital* part, and at the same time their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

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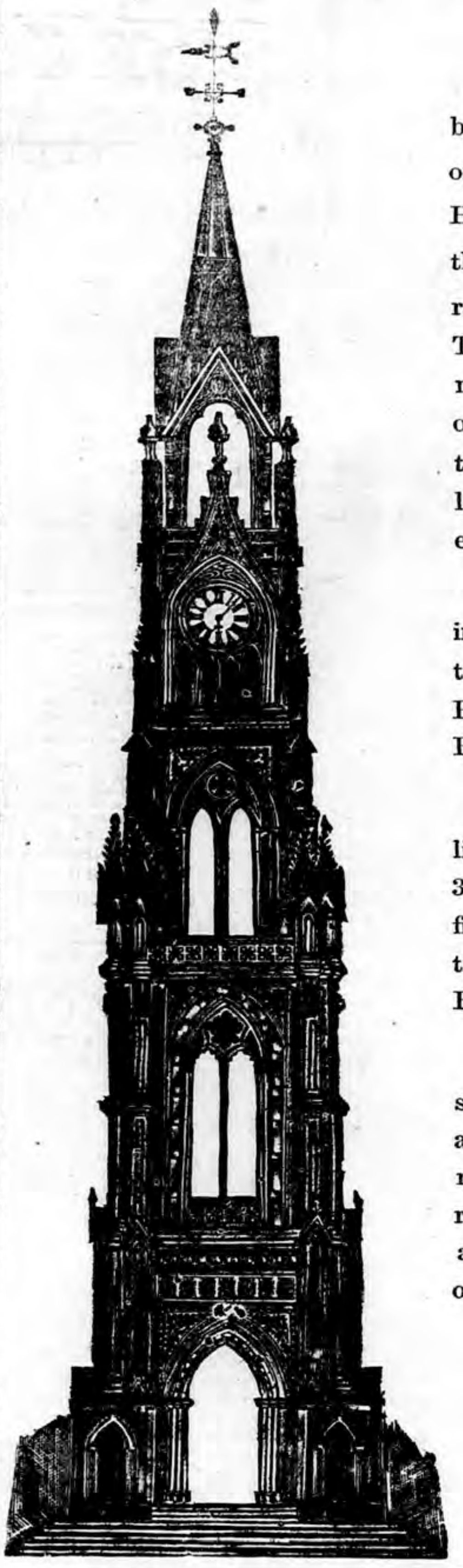

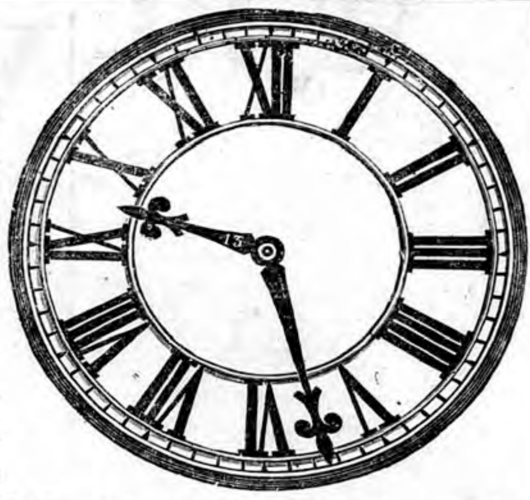

The Illustration illustrates the handsome Clock Tower, erected by the joint subscriptions of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the district of Aligarh, and has been named after the local Collector, Mr. J. H. Harrison, I.C.S. The Tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building in the Gothic Style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The Clock has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead heat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and the Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell. It is an eight-day Clock. The Clock, which is the gift of a local native magnate, was set up and supplied by ourselves. We have now on hand, for immediate supply, an exactly similar Clock. Every part of which has been manufactured in England. The price is Rs 5,500.

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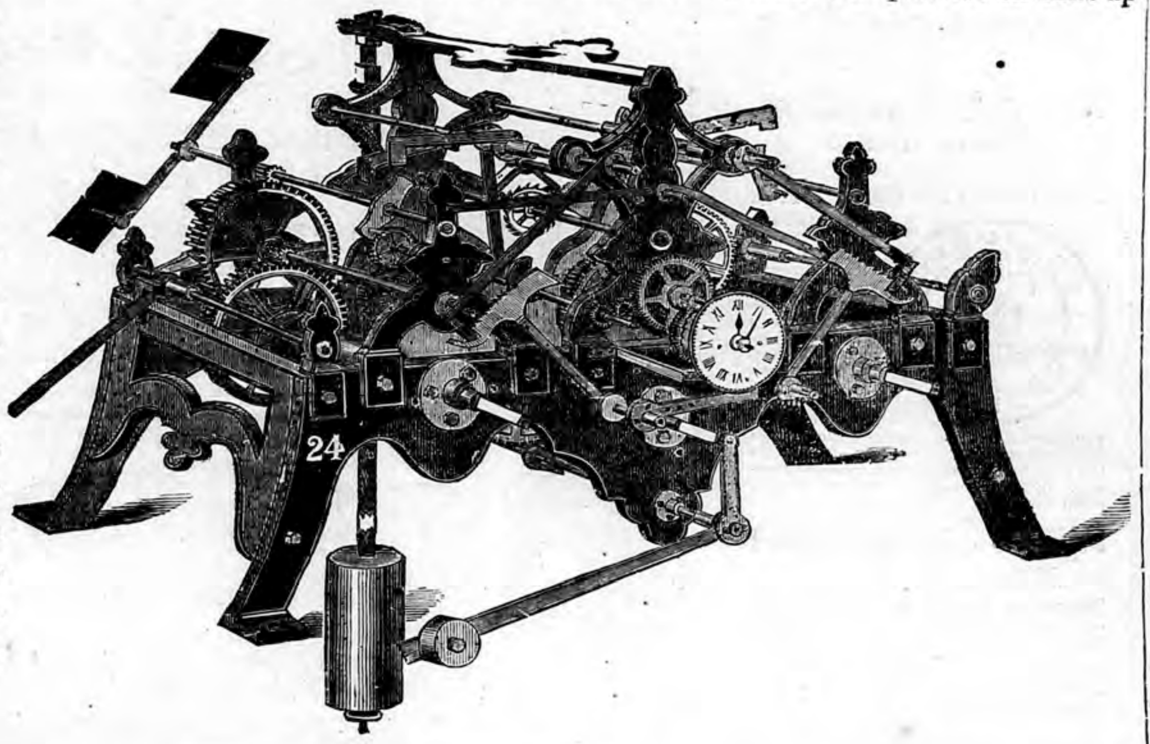

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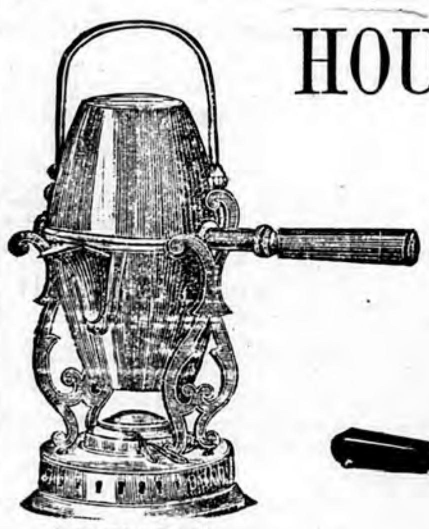

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6	12 4	15 8
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